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J. McV. HUNT

*Professor of Psychology, University of Illinois*  
President of the American Psychological Association, 1952



# PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES IN THE TACTICS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE<sup>1</sup>

J. McV. HUNT

*University of Illinois*

**T**WENTY years ago last spring on my qualifying examination, Professor Madison Bentley asked me to discuss any relationships I might find between clinical and experimental psychology.<sup>2</sup> Undoubtedly this question was tailor-made for my interests. I have forgotten my answer except in so far as it affirmed an interdependent relationship between these two aspects of psychology. Tonight, after spending 15 years of my professional life with one foot in the clinic and the other in the laboratory and five other years as the research director of a social agency, where the research and much of the service given was not unrelated to psychology, I should like to return to this question. Perhaps I shall only be illustrating the principle that one's prejudices are persistent, but I wish to say again that, at least at this stage of our history, psychological science and psychological service, or more broadly, psychological technology, are interrelated and interdependent, and the advance of each depends upon its close association with the other. I shall be especially concerned with the role of psychological services and social organization in the tactics of advancing science especially in areas of personality and social psychology.

This topic appears to me to have a certain timelessness deriving from the current ambivalence of our culture toward science. While science, and psychology included, is receiving greater support from society than at any time in history, some men call for a moratorium on science because the social problems created by the power deriving from physi-

cal science appear threatening. A popular critic (79) refers to sciences as "a sacred cow" with the approbation of a large share of newspaper critics. Other men write of the behavioral and social sciences as over-extensions of the scientific method into fields where they have no place, and many of these same men appeal to the intellectual giants and convictions of the past as guides to practical personal and social action. "Among the questions on which learned and sincere men now disagree," writes Conant, "[is] the following: Is there such a thing as a scientific method of wide applicability in the solution of social problems" (15, p. 7)? In such a setting, it seems fitting to examine our resources and our possibilities.

Another ambivalence shows within our own ranks. Although we psychologists have united profession and science in our Association, all is not comfortable. Boring (8) has referred to this Association, not without approval, as a two-headed organism, and Wolfle (87) has used the metaphor of the circus rider on two horses. I believe the unity of profession and science is highly functional and I should like in this discussion to foster that unity. Even in the physical sciences, where the extensive development of theory tends to remove the "pure" scientist from practical problems, and, by virtue of this, one can speak truly of "applied" science, the scientist and the inventor—applied scientist—have become friendly colleagues (15, 55). The schism between "pure" and "applied," which was wide and deep during the 19th century, is probably a habit of thought remaining from the ancient Greek tradition. Pythagoras and his followers, as Crowther writes, once "claimed as their chief glory that they had raised arithmetic above the needs of merchants" (17, p. 55). At our stage of development, I believe most of psychological science can be favorably influenced by either direct or indirect concern with practical human problems, and this appears to me to be especially true in the areas of personality and social psychology.

<sup>1</sup> Address of the President of the American Psychological Association, Washington, D. C., September 1, 1952.

<sup>2</sup> It is to Professor Madison Bentley and to Professor J. P. Guilford that I owe my start in psychology. I wish to acknowledge my deep debt of gratitude to them. I also owe a debt to Professor Walter S. Hunter, Professor Harold Schlosberg, and my other colleagues at Brown University, and to Dr. Arthur Ruggles of Butler Hospital, for ten happy years of opportunity for learning and work.



# PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES AND SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Professor Boring has said that "Science progresses most when it can disregard practical ends, but the practical values are nevertheless its ultimate social sanction" (7, p. 9). I have already indicated my reservations for the first clause of this sentence, but it is the second clause that I now wish to emphasize. Ever since Francis Bacon set forth his program in the *New Organon*, and perhaps before, the notion that knowledge is for man's sake rather than its own has had champions at least among English-speaking peoples (10). The tremendous contributions of physical and biological science to the solution of practical problems are now obvious. They are behind the large current support for science. One can also illustrate from our own history the importance of practical contributions for the social support of science. The two greatest spurts of growth in American psychology, both of which reflect increments of social support, followed the two world wars wherein psychologists had proved helpful with a variety of practical human problems. The failure of the structuralism of Wundt and Titchener to yield solutions to practical problems is undoubtedly one reason why, for all its logical rigor, this development is now hardly more than a series of chapters in the history of psychology.<sup>3</sup> In contrast, the psychological testing of Galton, Cattell, Binet, Terman, and indeed, of Rorschach, has thrived vigorously, as has also Freudian psychology deriving from observations made in psychotherapy. Such lines of effort as testing and psychotherapy have either contributed or promised solutions to practical problems, and it is solutions to practical problems which lay up credit for the firm of psychology in the bank of society. It is this credit which supports research efforts that make no immediate contribution to the needs of the day. This is a reason of no mean importance for having our psychologi-

<sup>3</sup> Lanier has characterized this development as the most colossal blind alley in the history of psychology (48), and has pointed out that its failure was based upon a misleading analysis of "scientific description." Whereas Titchener and Wundt had conceived scientific description in terms of structural classification based largely on phenomenological resemblances, "Classification makes scientific sense only in terms of the implied functional properties of the classified events" (49).

cal services and our psychological science under the same banner.

However, there are other more profound reasons for a unity of psychological services and psychological sciences. These derive from the nature of scientific enterprise and the task of bringing it to bear in the areas of human development and human relations.

## ON THE NATURE OF SCIENCE

The nature of science is all too often misunderstood and even though I may here be carrying coals to Newcastle, I must cite some of its salient characteristics, as I understand them, to make my further argument clear. Although objectivity is a hallmark of science, men may be effective scientists without a "mind trained to an exact and impartial analysis of facts," to use Pearson's words.<sup>4</sup> Measurement is another hallmark of science, but measurement is but an observational tool and an aid to theory. At any given time a science may appear to be a body of facts and principles, but these facts and principles change, and often radically, as one can see by examining the textbooks of the past in any field with which one is currently familiar. The notion that one day the ultimate truth will be found is to me but a faith and perhaps a vain faith unnecessary for science. Science has also been characterized as a method, but the variety of things scientists do stretches the connotation of the word *method* almost beyond recognition.

Science is probably best conceived dynamically as a kind of enterprise or as a complex, highly generalized form of inquiring behavior (15, 18, 78).<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Anthony Standen (79), who sometimes hits cleanly as well as misses badly in his popular critique of science, is quite correct, I believe, in his ridicule of the propagandistic notion which probably had its origin in Thomas Huxley, but which gets a kind of official scientific sanction from Pearson, that "modern science as training of the mind to an exact and impartial analysis of facts is an education especially fitted to promote sound citizenship" (71, p. 13). On the other hand, as an educational device, neither is it inferior, I believe, to the classics. In this quotation, Pearson implicitly accepts something very similar to the outworn notion of education as a kind of mental discipline.

<sup>5</sup> There are other interpretations of science, of course, so why do I choose this one? From the immediate standpoint, the ideas expressed here took this shape as I read or reread some of the classics and some of the recent writings in the history and the philosophy of science. But why do I find Dewey's naturalistic logic (18), Conant's (15) case studies of scientific tactics and strategy, and Crowther's (17) writings on the social relations of science so appeal-

Although, to quote Crowther (17, p. 1), "Science [has become a] system of behavior by which man acquires mastery of his environment," and I would like to add, hopefully, of himself and his interpersonal relations, the goal of this form of inquiring enterprise is dependable knowledge, warranted assertions (18), or conceptual systems (15), rather than the arrangement of conditions for use or satisfaction.

Like all behavior, inquiry has its biological origins in those situations which excite organisms to action, i.e., drive. At the lowest level in the evolutionary process, the responsive action functions to modify the relations of an organism to the situation in order to reduce drive and sustain life. As the symbolic process (39) develops with more and more complex systems of response-produced cues (32, 19, 50, 51) which reach full flower in the language and mathematics of communication (62, 66, 70), the exciting situations or troubles get symbolized in propositions and become problems (18). The solution of such problems, however, consists of changing the situation or the action in it to permit goal achievements of use or satisfaction. This is ordinary, common-sense problem-solving. With still further development, the problems or troubles come to be posed as interpretative questions about the relations between antecedent conditions and consequences or between classes of variables. The solution or answer then becomes a general proposition describing the relations under question.<sup>6</sup>

From an analysis of how men of science have behaved in their scientific endeavors, naturalistic logic (18) finds three indispensable conditions of scientific inquiry. First, the conceptual interpretations of the questions should be held tentatively as hypotheses or guesses. As Freud has said, a man of science must bear uncertainty. Second, the interpretations of relationships must tell the inquirer what to observe and how to make or select appropriate changes in the conditions which are guessed

ing? The answer is probably that they bolster my own views which recollection indicates were planted in Sunday-afternoon discussions with my father who steered me as a young adolescent to certain of the writings of Darwin, Thomas Huxley, and also John Fiske who wrote on the religious implications of the theory of biological evolution.

<sup>6</sup>In this paragraph I am chiefly embracing Dewey's postulate of continuity, but the view is not incongruent with those of certain of the sociologists of knowledge, who, of course, properly emphasize the cultural factors influencing scientific enterprise (see 56; 59).

to have consequences of a given kind. And third, the interpretations or guesses are tested and must be revised if they fail to predict the consequences. It is this third condition which gives science its crucial self-corrective characteristic.

Scientific inquiry appears to require then, above all else, a close and proper conjoining of observing and doing—under which, for short, I shall subsume both the manipulation of things and the deliberate varying of conditions—with generalized thinking.<sup>7</sup> Otherwise the dynamic of the process is tremendously slowed. This point is entertainingly illustrated by Wendell Johnson's story of the ploggies (41, pp. 76 ff.). It is also "brought home" with force by the history of thought and of man's efforts with his various problems (4, 17, 20, 28, 78).

#### *Illustrations from History*

The shortcomings of observing and doing without generalized thinking are illustrated by contrasting the rate of growth in man's comprehension and control of nature before and after the Renaissance when the highly generalized complex of scientific behavior began to get established in numbers of men. Arts and crafts had been slowly developing for thousands of years. The Egyptians who built the pyramids and the slave artisans of Greece who built such grand structures as the Parthenon must have manipulated, measured, and observed their materials with care, but what and how they thought and behaved has had to be a problem of reconstruction for archeologists from the artifacts which remain.

The ancient Greeks are usually credited with the development of generalized thinking (7, 17, 20, 78).<sup>8</sup> They also borrowed the institution of slavery. On the one hand, this institution may

<sup>7</sup>Language is undoubtedly crucial in this conjoining. Whether it is truly "possible to include without remainder the study of science under the study of the language of science" (66), however, I am not prepared to say. There is no doubt that the scientist unites empiricism (observing and doing) with methodological rationalism (generalized thinking). Moreover, the idea expressed in Stevens' pretty figure, that "Semiotic studies how this marriage is consecrated" (80, p. 44) is attractive. I am skeptical, however, of the words "without remainder," for they smack of the nothing-but reductionism which we are learning to avoid (21).

<sup>8</sup>Other contemporary inventions of probably equal cultural importance are that of the iron industry by the Hittites, and that of the alphabet by the Phoenicians, but they are not relevant to my story.

have helped provide the individualistic Greeks with the leisure to debate and argue their guesses and speculations. On the other hand, as Crowther (17) reasonably argues, the institution of slavery caused them to hold the manual operations and observations of their slave-artisans in contempt, and thus separated them and their speculations from these checks. The Greeks lived in an equalitarian community, a condition which made persuasive proof the goal of their discourse. Although they bequeathed to posterity many symbolic habits or conceptual systems, these conceptions were untested by observing and doing.

The Greeks were Stone Age farmers when the urban civilizations of Babylonia and Egypt developed. Homer's epic poems depict them as technically backward and struggling for power. They were also individualistic. As they developed their seagoing, mercantile civilization, their trading brought them a variety of conceptions from Babylonia and Egypt and the symbolic tool of an alphabet from the Phoenicians. One may guess that the variety of ideas to which these individualistic gentlemen were exposed prompted them to make their comparisons and innovations. Thales, an international merchant, expanded on the Babylonian idea that the earth was made from water by God and came up with the notion that the universe, including the stars, consisted of water in a continual state of transformation. Babylonian theism was a weak symbolic habit for Thales, so he was permitted in his speculation to conceive of the universe as a self-developing process composed of one simple material, an idea not unlike the modern conception of evolution.

Anaximander, a fellow Miletian merchant, expanded on Thales' notion by postulating "a primary substance, eternal, infinite and endowed with circular motion. Hot was separated from cold, and fire leapt upwards, forming the fires of the sun, moon and stars . . . poised in space because of 'the similar distance from everything'" (20). These are guesses on the grand scale.

Such examples of early Greek speculation are fascinating, but they did not control subsequent developments in Greek thought and they are probably much less important than the play with mathematical symbols by such of the Greeks as Thales, with his idea of geometrical proof (4, 28) which were extended by Pythagoras, Zeno, and others and finally systematized along with other developments

in Greek mathematics by Euclid at Alexandria. These provided conceptual tools ready-made for the early astronomers and physicists of the Renaissance.

One of the conceptual developments in Greece inhibited the development of science. Heraclitus, another citizen of Miletus, discriminated between the senses and reason when he propounded the idea that "the eyes and ears are bad witnesses for men if the mind cannot interpret what they say." Apparently because he was threatened by the flux or impermanence of those material facts he observed, he depreciated them as deceptive. Only the permanent could be good and true, so the mind was exalted, the senses deprecated. Pythagoras greatly reinforced this habit of thought with his notion that *only* such abstract ideas as triangles, circles, and the relations among geometrical figures could be real, absolute, and eternal truths. How often today do we hear of this grand symbol game of mathematics spoken of as the *only* true science!<sup>9</sup>

Socrates and Plato pushed this line of conceptualization into the area of human relations (17, 20, 84). Pythagoras' mathematical arguments convinced Socrates, who was concerned with the social problems of Athens, that such absolute, eternal, and divine truths in mathematics implied absolute, eternal, and divine goodness. He believed that these problems could be remedied only if absolute goodness existed, was recognized, and was adopted as a guide for the conduct of the Athenians. Revolutions in thought come late in those areas emotionally closest to man, but is not the battle of cultural relativism the revolt against Plato's moral absolutes? There appears also to be a counter-revolution in the emergence of neo-orthodoxies in religion (69). It is worth noting in the context of the debate mentioned about social science that so long as the appeal for decision in social values and action is to a hypostasized reason or to the giants of the past, the process can only lead to controversy and ultimately to battle over *whose* reason and *which* giants. A scientific base for social ethics, or to use an older term with a modern implication, moral science, may now be but a "pious hope." It is, however, a hope that we may come to treat values as guesses about the outcome of

<sup>9</sup> This reification of thought, with consequent self-evident axioms, has even tended to curb mathematical developments by limiting the freedom to postulate in order to develop a lead (4, 17, 28).



social action, and that we may find a way to confront these guesses with their consequences so that the consequences will tell us when we are wrong.

It was Plato, of course, who pushed this exaltation of man's symbol systems to the logical extreme by arguing for the prior reality of ideas. In the *Republic* he also provided an apologia for something much like the fascist state with his fantasy about an oligarchy of the wise. The effects showed most clearly, however, when his student Aristotle systematized the thought of that age. It is to Aristotle that we usually attribute the notions of unchanging substances with their fixed essences.<sup>10</sup> In some topics where men have long had their symbolic processes operating in proper conjunction with observing and doing, Aristotle's essences sound strange and foolish. When, for instance, we find him saying that the heavens are spherical, because they are perfect, and only the sphere is a perfect form, or discoursing of the four elements of matter (earth, fire, air, and water), each with its peculiar combination of qualitative attributes, or describing the three mutually exclusive kinds of movement (circular, to and fro, up and down), we regard it as palpable nonsense even though we may not be very familiar with the modern language and operations of astronomy, chemistry, and physics (53). But in biology where something akin to these substances serves as the conceptual model for taxonomy, these ideas do not sound quite so strange (6). On the other hand, the battle, so valiantly waged by Darwin and his successors, to eliminate the notion of the immutable permanence of species and to treat them as convenient concepts (5) is scarcely over. And what about us psychologists? To what extent are such of our concepts as constitution as fixed, of intelligence as a kind of entity, of id, ego, and superego as existential parts of personality, of traits as real substances of personality, and even of personality as something real

<sup>10</sup> John Dewey's *Logic* (18, Ch. 5) and Charles Morris' *Semiosis* (65, 66) both set the tasks of freeing the theory of inquiry from these habits of thought and of determining the rules by means of which fruitful inquiry is conducted. It must be said in behalf of Aristotle, however, that in his later work he himself broke with the ideas of his teacher, Plato, left the Academy and founded the Lyceum where he devoted himself to biological research in which he may have had the help of Alexander's imperial officers (17, 20). If this be true (Singer's account [77] would imply that it is not), it may be that Aristotle, among his many firsts, also led the first example of government-supported, program research.

with either factored structures or dimensions; to what extent are such concepts cut from symbolic habits of the same cloth?<sup>11</sup>

The institution of slavery and the conceptual exaltation of the mental and the permanent combined to keep the generalized thinking of the Greeks and Romans largely unchecked by appropriate observations and manipulations of conditions. The barbarian invasions felled the Roman empire and purged European culture of the institution of slavery. Christian social philosophy, feudal society, and the growth of the *bourgeoisie* within feudal society, all appear to have combined to raise the repute of manual work. Moreover, bourgeois commerce re-established the motive for financial gain. Internecine wars motivated an interest in mechanics. When the generalized thinking of the Greeks was rediscovered under these new conditions at the time of the Renaissance, the stage was socially set for an effective conjoining of thought with observing and doing for a major development in physical and mechanical science (see 17, 20, 78).

Effective conjoining of generalized thinking with observing and doing is nicely illustrated by those case histories of early physical science so well presented by Conant (15). I am impressed by the number of these early developments that began with attempts to explain practical mechanical problems.<sup>12</sup> In his *Dialogues Concerning Two New Sciences*, Galileo indicates that he frequently visited with the artisans of the Venetian arsenal. One major scientific development, for instance, was started when a water pump failed to work. Galileo

<sup>11</sup> The answer, of course, depends upon the manner in which these terms are defined. For such writers as Cattell (11), T. L. Kelley (43), and Thurstone (82), factors acquire a static reality which appears to me to be closely related to Aristotle's essences. For such writers as Anastasi (2) and Burt (9), on the other hand, factors are but convenient categories permitting the simplification of test results to make predictions about people with maximal efficiency, a very different interpretation.

<sup>12</sup> In fact, the cultural issues of the day have apparently had a major role in the control of a majority of at least the early developments in science (17, 56, 59). One thinks of the great Newton as a giant apart, but the practical problems of navigation, i.e., finding longitude at sea, combined with the earlier attempts in this area set the stage for his theoretical synthesis of the problems of gravitation, circular motion, planetary and lunar movement, and the shape and size of the earth, which theoretical synthesis is set forth in the *Principia* (17, Sec. 63). Interest in some of the practical problems of fermentation also led Pasteur, originally a chemist, to the bacterial conception of disease.



first thought the pump was out of order. The artisan called to fix it indicated that the water in the cistern had fallen too low for the pump to raise it. This artisan pointed out from his practical experience "that it was not possible either by a pump or any other machine working on the principle of attraction, to lift water a hair's breadth above 18 cubits" (i.e., 24 feet, but 34 feet at sea level with perfect instruments) (17). Nature apparently abhors a vacuum only to a limited extent. For Galileo this was a problem, something special to be explained. He guessed that the weight of the water in a column longer than 34 feet must be such as to break the column just as a long-enough wire will break of its own weight. Like the majority of our guesses, this one by the great Galileo was wrong. It led nowhere. His student, Torricelli, however, breaking cleanly with Aristotle's notion that nature abhors a vacuum, got another idea. He conceived the earth surrounded by a sea of air with weight. This air would exert a certain amount of pressure on all objects. If this pressure sustained a 34-foot column of water, mercury, being 14 times as heavy as water, he deduced, should be sustained in a column only one-fourteenth as high. Doing originally the now well-worn high-school experiment with the sealed-glass tube filled with mercury, and inverted into an open dish of mercury, with the open end held to prevent escape in the process, Torricelli and his associate, Viviani, found that—lo and behold—they were correct. Blaise Pascal heard the story. Interested, he reasoned that if one were to move to higher altitudes the weight of air should diminish, and therefore sustain a shorter column of mercury. Sending his obliging brother-in-law up a mountain with the Torricellian apparatus confirmed his hypothesis. Three new techniques derived from this chain of reasoning, acting, and observing. One was the use of mercury in open vessels and tubes to experiment with gases; the second, a method of producing a vacuum; and the third, the invention of the barometer. Science had begun to move in a new area.

One of the lessons of Conant's (15) case histories of scientists in action is that there is no single system of combining thought with observation and doing which is fruitful. Galileo appears to have started the development just described simply by noting the factual limitation in the proposition that nature abhors a vacuum. His explanation, however, held to the established conceptual system from Aristotle. Torricelli, starting

with a fresh guess from a chain of interconnected propositions, illustrates Conant's strategic principle that "it takes a new conceptual scheme to cause the abandonment of an old one" (15, p. 181).<sup>13</sup>

Although conceptual schemes are central, they need not be the starting point. Galvani, for instance, began with an observation that a frog's leg will twitch when the crural nerves are touched by a metallic scalpel in the neighborhood of an electrostatic machine. His systematic explorations of this chance observation led Galvani to the principle of the electric battery, misinterpreted as animal electricity. When Volta "found that the frog could be eliminated in favor of almost any moist material," he had invented the electric battery. Study of the new gadget led Volta and his successors to new conceptual schemes about electricity. The invention of gadgets has regularly been of tremendous importance in the uncovering of new facts with which to test conceptual schemes. Witness, for example, the import of the vacuum-tube amplifier on conceptual development in neurophysiology, the importance of which for psychology has been so well emphasized by Hebb (29). Witness, even more recently what the development of voice recorders taking an hour's talk have meant for research in psychotherapy. Such gadgets would have been useless here, however, were it not for the behavioral innovation of their use. At the risk of embarrassing them, I would venture the guess that Carl Rogers and his students have done more for research in psychotherapy than any other persons since Freud.<sup>14</sup> I am not presuming to assess the conceptual scheme that serves this group. My guess is based upon the fact that their courage in recording their own behavior as well as that of their clients captures the data with which to confront hitherto untestable hypotheses. The upshot of this paragraph is that there are many diverse ways to foster that combination of thinking with observing and doing which moves the scientific process.

One item of caution. It is not always enough to combine thought properly with observing and doing, not even in an area of practical problems about which many men are highly motivated for

<sup>13</sup> This principle is better illustrated by the case history of the chemical revolution, or the overthrow of the phlogiston principle (15, Ch. 7).

<sup>14</sup> Although Earl Zinn, to my own knowledge, anticipated Rogers in making such recordings, he did not publish them, and he lacked a group of students around him who could multiply the example.

solutions. Even these ingredients may fail to get the scientific process rolling in a given area. One can illustrate this point with Greek medicine. It is credited with being the first balanced science (17, 20, 78). The Greek gentlemen were athletes and soldiers who frequently got hurt. Possibly because of their concern for their own welfare, they trusted only other gentlemen of their own class with the healing art. In this special area, intellectually able and individualistically responsible Greek gentlemen were provided with opportunity to observe and manipulate as well as think. At any rate, the writings of the Hypocriteans "not only rejected superstition, but attacked the speculative philosophers and 'all those who attempt to speak or write about medicine with an hypothesis or postulate as the basis of their arguments.' They recommended that philosophers restrict their speculations to things in the sky, or under the earth, as these things are not accessible to inspection and test. They claimed reliable data, and to have discovered a principle and a method by which many discoveries had been made . . ." (17, p. 60). Nevertheless the light went out. Not all of the reasons are clear, but of likely importance is the fact that the supporting advances in physics, chemistry, and biology were not yet there, and that the Greek physicians being physicians first and scientists afterward failed to get on the roundabout route which was actually necessary. This is a sense in which Boring is correct in saying that "Science progresses most when it can disregard practical ends" (7, p. 9).

#### SCIENTIFIC BEHAVIOR WELL ESTABLISHED IN TRADITIONAL FIELDS OF PSYCHOLOGY

The proper combination of conceptualizing with directed observing and experimental doing has become well established in such areas of psychology as those concerned with receptor processes, physiological psychology, and learning. Conceptual ferment is rife, but no longer is it chiefly an occasion for verbal controversy. The conceptions now direct experimental activities which yield measured observational data which modify the concepts. From the field of learning such developments as those concerning behavior dynamics,<sup>15</sup> mediational proc-

<sup>15</sup> I am thinking here of all the work on motivation, but especially of that on acquired drive (64, 67, Solomon's very interesting work in this area is still unpublished), and conflict (63).

esses, and communication,<sup>16</sup> promise to contribute much to the understanding of personality and social psychology.

Moreover, these areas are feeding back applications; there is a growing profession of applied experimental psychology (24, 40, 42, 81). As I see it, most of applied experimental psychology still consists to a large degree of applying our methods to practical problems. This is one reason why I believe work with these problems can be as fruitful as any other of conceptual schemes. There are clear instances, however, of applied science in the deductive sense. Just for instance, Walter Miles' suggestion (61) of red goggles in 1941, as a practical method of securing and maintaining dark adaptation, while allowing men to pursue their duties under ordinary illumination, is as pretty an example of applying the conceptual scheme of human vision to a practical situation as one could want to find. These technological services help lay up credit for the firm of psychology in the bank of society.

Some psychologists, as well as men from other fields of science, are asking, however, whether too many are turning to practical problems. They fear that the lure of government money is distracting the hands from tending the goose that lays the golden eggs we call concepts, if I may adapt Fernberger's (22) metaphor.<sup>17</sup> On the one hand, I should guess that well-trained psychologists are about as likely to hit upon new conceptual schemes when they are working on such practical, human problems as those in equipment design, in searching for the principles of teaching men how to diagnose engine failures, or in finding better ways of organizing work crews as they would be working with minor deductions from existing bodies of psycho-

<sup>16</sup> A new development is emerging here which appears to me to have great promise. Osgood's *Semantic Differential* (70) as a measure of meaning may provide a more effective method of assessing both personality and public opinion for certain purposes than any we now have. Moreover, it is a method which is related to an articulated body of established psychological theory. This development may also lend empirical basis for the large importance Morris (66, Ch. 7) gives theoretically to signs, the concept of which he (65) regards as probably as basic for the behavior sciences as the concept of the atom has been for the physical sciences or the concept of the cell for the biological sciences. What a reversal of view since the day when Titchener attempted to rule meaning out of psychological science!

<sup>17</sup> Fernberger originally considered the clinical field as the distractor.

logical theory. On the other hand, the stymie of Greek medicine is a warning that commitment to any practical problem may not pay off. The question becomes one of who should be committed. It is, I believe, a tragic error for any psychologist who has his scientific nose on a hot trail to be seduced to commit himself elsewhere by money or anything else. But we psychologists are people and products of our culture, and our wives and children like to eat and to have nice things. This means to me that the administrators of scientific efforts have a responsibility to society to mark such men and to reward them with salaries and freedom from extraneous duties so that they need not be so tempted. The Lord knows that there are so few such original men that there will be plenty left to commit to the solution of practical problems, and many are happier for having a problem supplied.

There is still another aspect of this issue. Hot scientific trails peter out, as we all know. This fact suggests that the same psychologist might better be free at one stage of his life and committed by contract at another. Industrial research administrators have considered it wise to help men shift their problems whenever they were stymied (58). Here is a place where we might well attempt to cultivate some new discriminations and mores for our scientific culture.

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES TO PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

It is not enough, however, that the proper complex of scientific behavior has become well established in these more traditional areas of psychology (1). As Marquis has said, "Many of the crucial problems of our society are problems of human relations and social organization. . . . [The products of physical technology] create such rapid changes in our way of life that the traditional trial-and-error methods of social adaptation are totally inadequate" (57, p. 430). But there are major obstacles in the way of getting the proper combination of generalized thinking with observing and doing in these frontier areas. These obstacles should not resign us, however, as some of the critics of social science counsel, to a dependence upon the "eternal verities" of past schools of conviction for our guides to practical decisions.<sup>18</sup> These obsta-

cles are tactical in nature. I have confidence that they can gradually be overcome. It is my main thesis that psychological services, and also other forms of service, constitute a highly important resource in overcoming these obstacles.

Analysis indicates that there are four of these major obstacles.<sup>19</sup> The first, and the one most commonly mentioned, is the strong emotion connected with personal behavior and decisions in such areas as child-rearing, interpersonal relations, and administrative policy decisions. A second obstacle is the broad gap separating those who behave or make the decisions and reap the consequences and those who attempt to conceptualize the nature of the relationships between various kinds of behavior and decisions, on the one hand, and their consequences, on the other hand. A third obstacle is the time span between the conditioning behavior or policy decisions and the reaping of their consequences. Finally, a fourth obstacle resides in the variability of complex, human action and in the number of diverse factors which can influence the consequences of behavior or moral decisions. Let us consider these obstacles in turn and examine the role psychological services can play in overcoming them.

Human emotions have tended to interfere with most of the spurts of scientific growth, as one can see from White's *History of the Warfare of Science* (85), but they have not halted that growth. They are especially potent obstacles, however, in the personality and social areas. First, parents and administrators can seldom bear the emotional impact of their own involvement as expressed in Whittier's lines in *Maud Muller*, "For all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: 'It might have been!'" They have to "pull up their socks and get on with it," so they say, "It's no use crying over spilt milk." As a consequence the relationships between conditioning behavior and consequences go largely unanalyzed by the participants. This indicates that the practical actor and the investigator must be separate people. Secondly,

many of the propositions from this heritage are inconsistent. They, like reasoned guesses, require empirical tests. In this connection, although I should like to reserve judgment about his conception of the structure of psychoneurosis, I want to salute my colleague, Hobart Mowrer (58) for taking the superego and its implications out of the psychological doghouse.

<sup>19</sup> Although this analysis has been growing out of my personal research experience, it undoubtedly owes a debt to Chapter 24 in John Dewey's *Logic* (18).

<sup>18</sup> I certainly do not mean to deprecate the wisdom of the past here. The propositions from our religious and cultural heritage contain commonly the best rules we have to guide personal and social behavior. On the other hand,



people—and all too often we psychologists as well as others—have the symbolic habit of seeing their parental behavior and their administrative and policy decisions in terms of moral praise and blame. This blocks the acceptance of the background convictions from which they derive as hypotheses or guesses which can be tested only by their consequences. This rigidity, in turn, interferes with what, for short, I have been calling *doing*, namely, the deliberate modification of behavior and policies necessary to permit observations relevant to the testing of convictions seen as hypotheses about their relationships to consequences.

The traditional tactic around this obstacle is to use field methods of selecting and comparing the consequences of behavior and policies dictated by the various schools of conviction. This can be highly successful. Witness the comparing by Sears and Wise (75) of the amount of thumbsucking and oral drive of children who had been cup-fed from birth and of children who had sucked for their food (other examples: 33 and 52). So long as we must wait for chance combinations of circumstances proper to the testing of hypotheses to occur, however, this method is slow and clumsy. We need to organize deliberately the operations of those from differing schools of conviction for comparison, and we need the possibility of modifying behavioral and policy decisions deliberately. In the case of the latter, prudence dictates that we begin where the emotional resistance is relatively low. This is what I believe Lewin, Lippitt, and White (54) did in their pioneering study of aggressive behavior in experimentally created "social climates." I am very much impressed with what can be done in the way of such deliberate manipulations in the setting of recreational services like summer camps and free vacation centers for families (38, 72).<sup>20</sup> The tactic of "action research" is also of this variety. I believe it is in the area of social services and social action that we find the greatest opportunity for deliberate manipulations of conditions and the measurement of their consequences. Successes in this area will probably soften the emotional rigidities which now serve as the obstacle. I believe there are signs that the growing acceptance of services

of a psychological nature is already softening them. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that the skills learned in psychotherapy and group dynamics are helpful tools in dealing with these rigidities.

As already indicated, the emotional involvement of people in their practical action requires that practical actor and conceptualizer must be separate people. This gives rise to the second obstacle, the broad gap now usually separating those who make the decisions which have consequences and those who attempt to conceptualize the relationships. Parents and the administrators of practical affairs have to decide and to act. While they do the best they can with the rules from the school of conviction which happens to guide them, we psychologists and our colleagues in all the social sciences, are located where we all too seldom even see any sequences of decision-action and consequences, not to mention having the opportunity to modify circumstances for theory testing. Field observation and such analogous extensions as the examination of the archives of political action, have been and will undoubtedly continue to be one major tactic for bridging this gap. Another tactic with tremendous potential, I believe, is to offer psychological services as a basis for research or at least to bring services of various kinds within the administrative control of agencies where getting knowledge and testing hypotheses are the main business. There is a variety of possible patterns for the organization of such agencies, but more of that in a moment.

The third obstacle, the time span between the determining behavior and conditions, on the one hand, and their consequences, on the other, is always troublesome. It may be insurmountable in the area of political behavior, but let us concern ourselves with the more hopeful areas of personality development and social action where it is troublesome enough. The traditional strategy here has been to employ retrospective approaches. The case study method, the retrospective designs for social studies so well formalized by Chapin (12), a good neighbor from sociology, and the critical examination of history (83) are typical examples. Such tactics have been highly useful, but all too commonly the threads of relationship are unclear between various antecedent conditions seen in retrospect and the present consequences observed or measured. If we are to test the various hypotheses which have derived from the retrospective approaches, I believe we must develop prospective approaches.

<sup>20</sup> I am thinking here of the summer camps and especially of Sea Breeze, a vacation resort for families, maintained by the Community Service Society of New York. My experience as research director in this fine, old social agency provided the stimulus and background for much of this discussion.



Let me illustrate with the area of personality development where I am familiar. Case history and cross-sectional methods are too commonly ambiguous. I believe the antecedent conditions of parental behavior will have to be prescribed, and the hypotheses so formulated that they tell what subsequent consequences to look for. Otherwise, we shall be babbling vaguely about the total personality. This means that some agent of inquiry must be on hand at both ends of the time span to set the conditions and observe the consequences, and this agent should also be available to observe and to record the relevant intervening factors.

Using short-lived animal subjects (34, 37) can decrease the time span for such prospective inquiries of the life history, and fruitful studies can be made with them. Animal subjects will not, however, permit tests of hypotheses about relationships between parental behavior, on the one hand, and such essential human behavior as language development or the nature of the self concept (31), on the other. Such studies call for a way to motivate human subjects to come at intervals or to stay within observational range. Services, psychological and also other kinds, appear to me to be the answer. It will be well to start with problems involving time spans within manageable bonds. When the conceptual leads call clearly for longer intervals, let us organize scientific task forces of practitioners of services and scientists to persist in time.

The fourth major obstacle resides in the variability of human action and in the number of different factors which can be relevant in determining its consequences. This greatly complicates the inductive phase of inquiry in personality development and social psychology. By way of illustration, let me recall Krech's (47) half-serious provocation to the effect that a psychologist who had studied *The Law of Effect in the Maze-Learning of Albino Rats* might better have spent his time studying *The Law of Effect in Attitude-Formation among Republicans* (or, to be unpartisan, I might add, *Democrats*). The point comes in Crannell's rejoinder that "No rat psychologist would be very curious to know whether the first experiment dealt with New York rats, Minnesota rats, or California rats, but who would venture to say the same for Republicans" (16, p. 22)?<sup>21</sup> This obstacle means that many of

the basic hypotheses in the areas of personality development and social behavior cannot be tested by the traditional manipulation of a single independent variable and the measurement of consequences in a single dependent variable. Ultimately some of these problems will require enormous samples of measures, probably strained through factor, latent-structure, or some other brand of statistical analysis to aid in capturing the relevant factors in a matrix of many. They will not yield to individual scientific entrepreneurs with their small-sample picks and their mechanical-calculator shovels. All this leads me to share with others (23, 55, 57) the conviction that we in our civilization shall have to organize for scientific ends just as we have organized for industrial production. Although I cannot escape such a vision of scientific things to be, I must confess that it makes me look back with nostalgia on the secluded comfort of a quiet rat laboratory with its friendly characteristic stink. This prompts me to say that organized task forces are scientific means to be employed only when necessary, and much of psychological science can still go on being conducted in the quiet of laboratories by individual scientific entrepreneurs.

#### *The Illustration of Psychotherapy*

Let me illustrate my thesis from within one field. It is often claimed that psychotherapy provides the fundamental research method for learning about personality dynamics and development and to a degree about human relations in general (e.g., 3). There is little doubt that psychotherapy has been the single most fruitful source of new conceptual systems in these areas for the past half century, but I believe that era is closing.

Psychotherapy appears to have been fruitful as a mode of investigation precisely because it succeeded partially in by-passing the first three obstacles I have just described. The client, a practical actor, comes to the psychotherapist, in the role of observer-conceptualizer, for help with the present consequences of his past life: the behavior of his parents and his social interaction with them and others. The client's limited awareness of the nature of present consequences and the conditioning factors of the past illustrates the expected effect of his emotional involvement in his own practical action. The psychotherapist-observer-conceptualizer, however, has the advantages of being free of this emotional involvement. In listening to the recollections and free associations of the client, moreover, he has

<sup>21</sup> This analogy loses some of its force when one considers Christie's contention that the modes of handling rat colonies in various universities may account partly for the variations of experimental results associated with universities (13).

a vantage point for observation which both bridges the gap between actor and conceptualizer and circumvents partially the obstacle of the time span. Observations from this vantage point fail, however, to avoid the obstacle of human variability.

The psychotherapeutic approach never more than partially circumvented any of these first three obstacles. In one sense the scientific role of the psychotherapist resembles that of the early geographic explorers who went to see, but without proper recording instruments, and could report back to their colleagues and society at large only their own private impressions. Their impressions, however, could be checked by other explorers following the same route. Here my analogy breaks down, for the variability of both psychotherapists and clients functioning in what Sears (74) has described as a dyadic social unit obviates any close following of the same route. It is not surprising, therefore, that the conceptualizing from such a source has taken the form of schools of conviction headed by such figures as Freud, Horney, Mowrer, Rogers, and Sullivan. It is, I believe, impossible to test these new conceptions by the same methods of investigation that produced them. But we have the conceptions, and it should be said that Mowrer and Rogers are in the vanguard of those developing new methods with which to confront them with relevant observations. Whenever in the process of science one mode of operation is leading to schools of conviction, it probably means that the methods are outworn and need to be changed.

On these grounds, I fear that those who would enter psychotherapy as individual entrepreneurs hoping to contribute further to our knowledge of personality are attempting to mine a vein where the rich conceptual ore is now hard to find.<sup>22</sup> A change of mining technique is called for. The hypotheses about personality development, for example, call, I believe, for prospective designs and sampling observations of interpersonal relationships in families. Offering services promises to bring families within range for such observations if the stage is properly set. The hypotheses about the nature of neurosis and about which factors in the psychotherapeutic relationship are effective, as other examples, call, I believe, for the organization of task forces of psychotherapists and researchers. In these task forces, the behavior of the psychotherapists in their psychotherapeutic role is as much the

subject of research as is that of their clients. One of the first questions here concerns what kinds of clients accept what kinds of psychotherapists and vice versa (for other questions, see 35).

#### *Organizational Possibilities*

It is probably too much to hope that professional psychology can give all the services psychological scientists will need for their data. Professional psychology arrived after a number of service professions in the areas of human relations had already developed. This implies to me that we should depend upon collaborative relationships with other professions for the services required for access to many of the data we shall need. Although psychology has an established habit of collaborating with psychiatry and education in both science and service, we have hardly scratched the surface of the possibilities for collaboration with pediatrics, social work, labor-management conciliation, agencies changing behavior in agriculture, law, and the ministry.

On the other hand, I believe an extension of the services given now by psychologists is tactically important for advancing knowledge of personality and social behavior. As task forces of service practitioners and researchers enter new scientific territory, they can probably profit from the security provided by a homogeneous professional in-group. The emotional involvement of service professions in their own rules of practical action tends to put these rules beyond question unless the practitioner is himself highly imbued with a scientific skepticism. This restrains the freedom to make the modifications in practice required for hypothesis testing (6, 46). Moreover, when the main business of an organization is giving service or getting things done, it becomes especially hard to justify modifications just for the purpose of testing reasoned guesses.

In view of these considerations, I would like to suggest that psychology go to the bank of society and borrow on the firm's credit to foster the establishment of services which are frankly administered with a view to extending knowledge. Our compact with society would be to give free services, and, let me add, good services, in exchange for activities on the part of clients which are not immediately relevant to their goals of getting help. We shall not be the first combined science and profession to do this. Medicine was probably first in attaching hospitals to schools of medicine. Education has its laboratory schools to which we psychologists also

<sup>22</sup> I certainly do not mean to imply here that the individual psychotherapist cannot give effective service to his clients.

have access when we do not get our "purist" noses too high. Dentistry has its school clinics, and agriculture its experimental farms. We psychologists already have our clinics and counseling centers, but they are not yet organized in the fashion best designed to provide that combination of observing and doing with the generalized thinking required. In this connection, I believe we can well borrow from social work such services as free summer camps and vacation centers for families for the purposes already indicated.

The administrative arrangements can have diverse forms. Service programs might be conducted directly under university auspices. There are many precedents for these. In certain large cities, it might be feasible to set up inter-university institutes of psychological services for research purposes.<sup>23</sup> Another pattern, and one which appears to me to be especially promising, would consist of institutional collaboration between state universities and state departments of welfare. Any of these forms of arrangements might well start on an *ad hoc* basis and grow with scientific progress and skill-in-organization into institutes of major proportions.

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Not only are psychological science and psychological services interdependent for what the services can contribute to the science, but psychological science has much to contribute to psychological services, and in three diverse ways.

First, the conceptual tools of psychological science can contribute to the conduct of services. A recent exemplification of such contribution is Otto Pollak's (73) application, as a consultant to a child guidance agency, of concepts from both psychology and sociology to the psychoanalytic armamentarium of case workers.<sup>24</sup> Concepts or symbolic constructs possess the merit of being "transferable from situation to situation and communicable from person to person," as Heidebreder (30, p. 173) has said; they thereby have a fundamental function in the teaching, sustaining, and improving of service skills.

Second, psychological tools of measurement have

an important contribution to make in supplementing the impressions of administrators and service practitioners concerning whether or not avowed goals are being achieved. Established psychometric and polling tools may frequently be adapted for such purposes, but a good many occasions demand that special tools be devised (36, 45). Although advertisers and business and governmental administrators have already made prevalent use of such measures, those in the humanitarian and social-action fields have used them relatively little as Robin Williams (86) has pointed out. The role of psychological tools in service evaluation should grow, for it is becoming clearer that humanitarian efforts should not operate blindly. In the meantime, we psychologists can well examine the validity of some of our own tools (44).

Third, as service practices are deliberately modified to test hypotheses, some of these modifications are very likely to produce improvements in results. As such experimentally induced improvements occur, they will be copied not only by other psychologists but by our neighbors in other service professions.

This is the way it works. Or perhaps it would be more precise to say that this is the way it should work. There is a sobering counterpoint in the fact that the faith that such an interdependency between psychological sciences and psychological services will bear fruit rests all too much upon what such an interplay between the physical sciences and technologies has yielded. It is because of this that Anthony Standen's saying that such claims for psychology are "nothing but a pious hope" (79) has been so often quoted.<sup>25</sup> We already have some successes to our own credit in the bank of society, however, and unless I am badly mistaken in this analysis of tactical requirements for the path of advancing knowledge in the areas of personality and social psychology, society can well afford to support our following it.

#### OTHER IMPLICATIONS

There are a number of implications from the line of argument that I have been developing to which I can only allude. If this interdependence of psychological services and psychological science is as important as I believe, it justifies our recent

<sup>23</sup> Dr. James Miller has suggested such an arrangement for the Chicago area.

<sup>24</sup> This work is part of the current program of the Russell Sage Foundation and was conducted in collaboration with the Jewish Board of Guardians in New York. Dr. Pollak's (73) first chapter contains what is virtually a book of etiquette for social-science consultants.

<sup>25</sup> Actually Standen (79, p. 127) uses this phrase for such postulates as: "All human behavior has a cause," and "Potentially, all human behavior can be measured and described." I have usually heard it quoted, however, in the sense referred to here in the text.



efforts with ethical codes, legal status for the profession, and the like. Let us beware, however, that these efforts foster science and the welfare of society and are not too much concerned with promoting the special welfare of our professional guild.

Our rapid growth prompts me to join enthusiastically with our Policy and Planning Board in the suggestion that we can well spend some time and effort in studying and planning for our science and that we can well join with sociologists and study our own practical decisions, as directors of a social institution, and their consequences. Perhaps we can add a cubit to the sociology of knowledge and also be practically wiser thereby.

This interdependence of psychological services and psychological science combined with Pasteur's principle that "chance favors only the prepared mind" leads me to believe strongly that, in their training, all psychologists should be steeped in the tactics and in the logic of the scientific enterprise, that they should be required to have some grasp of the current knowledge in all sciences and mathematics, and that they should have a solid grasp of psychological fields all the way from physiology to sociology (76). I also believe that a large proportion should have considerable apprenticeship in the skills of the counselor and the group dynamicist. This is a large order. In turn, it implies that we must look for some short cuts and improvements in our teaching methods. Although there may possibly come a day when it is wise for certain branches of our psychological services to become differentiated, I doubt it, and I believe such separation would be most unwise now. The potential strength of psychology lies in their remaining together. I also believe this applies, as well, to the organization of psychology departments in "ideal universities" notwithstanding the dissent of Harvard University from the report of the Harvard Commission (26).

#### CONCLUSION

In closing let me summarize by relating to you some of the discourse of the gods in conference on Mount Olympus about the design of their new project, *man*.<sup>26</sup>

In his opening remarks about the new project, the leader of the conference, Zeus, decreed that *man*, like their earlier projects, the lower creatures,

<sup>26</sup> I claim no originality for this allegory. It is an adaptation of a story I read years ago, and I have forgotten where.

should live in interaction with the physical environment by means of receptors and effectors. His receptors should be nicely designed, and his effectors should be relatively weak but efficient. Any depletions within his body should set man into action. The actions by virtue of his receptors and efficient effectors would usually put man into a relationship with his environment to restore the depletions. Moreover, as with the more elaborate of the lower creatures, man should have symbolic processes, to mediate between his receptors and effectors, but these should be elaborated considerably over any previously designed in the other projects so that man might have the potentiality for continuous development.

In the discussion which immediately followed these opening remarks by the chief, it was pointed out that the design, at least in mere outline, bore certain deficiencies. Eros, now of Freudian fame, Ares, of war, and the Muses all had to be assured that man's potentialities would include their departments. When Zeus had convinced them with the help of Pallas Athene, the wise, the insecure Hephaestos, armorer and fashioner of the thunderbolts, and such others as Nemesis, Poseidon, and Hermes began to wonder lest man should come to rival their own godly powers. This potentiality for man's development of power led others of the gods to consider that he would need a moral self or soul for his own protection from himself. Zeus, with pride of authorship, felt that such control would develop automatically, but he was a democratic chief, so the majority ruled. Nemesis then insisted that if man were to have a soul, it should be securely hidden lest man learn its secrets and become thereby unsufferably proud and perhaps even free. Such of the gods as Eros, Aphrodite, and Pallas Athene did not share this concern, but again the majority ruled.

The question was where to hide man's moral self or soul. Zeus suggested that it be hidden in the heavens, but Aphrodite pointed out that man would look there first. Poseidon suggested the bottom of the sea, Hermes, in the substances of the earth, and Diana, in some of the lower creatures. As these suggestions came, Aphrodite became more and more derisive at the suggesters' failure to see the implication of the previous discussion for this problem. Zeus, finally impatient, asked where she would hide it. Aphrodite answered, "Why, in man himself. It is the last place he will look because his emotional involvement in his own action will



keep him from examining it. This, the time factor, and man's variability will make it exceedingly difficult, moreover, for him to discover how to look effectively for his soul." All saw the point.

As the conference drew to a close, Dionysius and the social Graces, who had been in a separate huddle, offered the suggestion that even if man's soul were hidden within him, men might develop a way to collaborate with each other in the search. With a conspiratorial smile and a nod, Pallas Athene, the wise, said, "Maybe so. Time will tell." A motion to adjourn carried.

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 Edward I. Strongin, 1952  
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 Otto Klineberg (1952-55)  
 Donald G. Marquis (1952-55)

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Leo P. Crespi (Germany), 1952  
 Clark L. Hosmer (France), 1952  
 Eugene Jacobson (Norway), 1952  
 Roger W. Russell (England), 1952  
 Maurice E. Troyer (Japan), 1952

<sup>2</sup> Special Committees are committees appointed by the Council of Representatives or Board of Directors, but not required by the Bylaws. Ordinarily members of these committees serve without predetermined terms; the date of first appointment is given. The members of each committee are listed in order of appointment.

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 Arthur W. Combs, 1951  
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 Fritz Redl, 1951  
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 Lloyd G. Humphreys, 1950  
 Paul E. Meehl, 1950  
 Donald E. Super, 1950  
 Robert C. Challman, 1951

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 Neil R. Bartlett (1952-55)  
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 Victor C. Raimy (1952-55)  
 Eliot H. Rodnick (1952-55)

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 Neal E. Miller (1952-53)  
 O. Hobart Mowrer (1952-53), Chairman  
 Joseph Zubin (1952-53)

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Joseph M. Bobbitt, 1951  
 Arthur W. Combs, 1951  
 J. McV. Hunt, 1951  
 E. Lowell Kelly, 1951, Chairman  
 Rensis Likert, 1951  
 Fillmore H. Sanford, 1951  
 David Shakow, 1951  
 Meredith P. Crawford, 1952  
 Rollo May, 1952

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Willis C. Schaefer, 1951, Chairman

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Thelma Hunt, 1951  
Harry J. Older, 1951  
Fillmore H. Sanford, 1951  
Jerry W. Carter, Jr., 1952, Chairman

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Irwin A. Berg, 1952  
Roy M. Dorcus, 1952  
Albert Ellis, 1952  
Stanley G. Estes, 1952, Chairman

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Leonard Carmichael, 1951, Chairman  
John C. Flanagan, 1951  
Frank A. Geldard, 1951  
Charles S. Gersoni, 1951  
Rensis Likert, 1951  
Marion W. Richardson, 1951  
Morton A. Seidenfeld, 1951  
Robert L. Thorndike, 1951

COMMITTEE ON MALPRACTICE INSURANCE

Rose G. Anderson, 1952  
Irwin A. Berg, 1952  
Albert Ellis, 1952  
O. Hobart Mowrer, 1952, Chairman  
Harriet E. O'Shea, 1952  
Wallace H. Wulfeck, 1952

COMMITTEE ON DIRECTORY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE CENTERS

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John G. Darley, 1952, Chairman  
Nathan Kohn, Jr., 1952  
Julian B. Rotter, 1952  
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C. Gilbert Wrenn, 1952

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Irwin A. Berg, 1952  
John W. Gardner, 1952  
Ernest R. Hilgard, 1952  
Wallace H. Wulfeck, 1952

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Charles N. Cofer

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Sherman Ross  
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AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
REPRESENTATIVES TO OTHER  
ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF  
SCIENCE

Rensis Likert (1951-53)  
Clifford T. Morgan (1952-54)

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Clifford T. Morgan (1950-53)  
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Alfred L. Baldwin (1951-54)  
Judson S. Brown (1951-54)  
W. N. Kellogg (1951-54)  
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Edna Heidbreder (1952-55)  
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Carl I. Hovland (1953-56)  
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Robert R. Sears (1951-53)  
Douglas McGregor (1952-54)  
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Herbert S. Conrad, 1949

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Chairman  
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Neil R. Bartlett, 1947, Voting Delegate  
Harry Helson, 1945  
Sidney M. Newhall, 1945  
H. R. Blackwell, 1947  
Alphonse Chapanis, 1947  
Jozef Cohen, 1950  
Michael J. Zigler, 1950  
F. L. Dimmick, 1952

AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE

Z58 ON STANDARDIZATION OF OPTICS  
William Berry, 1951, Representative  
Leo M. Hurvich, 1952, Alternate

<sup>4</sup> Term begins July 1953.



## WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

Marie Jahoda, 1952, Delegate

COMMITTEE ON MATHEMATICAL TRAINING OF  
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

Clyde H. Coombs, 1950

Allen L. Edwards, 1950

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION'S SPECIAL ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE

John W. Stafford, 1951

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND  
ADULTS

Salvatore G. DiMichael, 1951

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MOBILIZATION OF EDUCA-  
TION

Charles N. Cofer, 1951

Fillmore H. Sanford, 1951

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Alabama College

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University of Arizona

Tucson, Arizona

*Conf. Del.*—Ole A. Simley

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Child Research Council

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Center

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Denver 7, Colorado

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121 Mill Rock Road

New Haven 11, Connecticut

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Department of Psychology

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Washington 8, D. C.

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805 Peachtree Building

Atlanta, Georgia

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hof

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1441 Drummond Street

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Box 130

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5048 Airline Road

Dallas 5, Texas

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VA Mental Hygiene Clinic

232 South West Temple

Salt Lake City, Utah

*Conf. Del.*—Not yet appointed



## Vermont Psychological Association

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Northfield, Vermont

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*Corr. Secy.*—Mr. Raymond Corsini  
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Psychiatric Field Service  
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# SUMMARY REPORT ON THE 1952 ANNUAL MEETING

FILLMORE H. SANFORD

*Executive Secretary, American Psychological Association*

THE Washington APA meetings had more of almost everything than any other meetings in our history. There were more people, more papers, more symposia, more addresses, more outside speakers, more business meetings, more confusion, more organization, and more psychologists in a bleary-eyed refractory phase by the end of the whole conclave.

There is good reason to believe that science advanced mightily during the week. Certainly many people talked and listened science, and they are people from whom a good per capita creativity can be expected. The present report, of course, cannot pretend to summarize the scientific events of the meetings. Probably no report could, for science is subtle and psychological science is so many-faceted that even a summary of programmed titles would pose a complicated problem of classification. The present report deals more with psychologists' ideas about psychologists than with their ideas about psychology.

The Board of Directors met all day and evening on Saturday and all day Sunday preparing the agenda for the Tuesday meeting of the Council of Representatives. The Council met all day Tuesday. The Board met again at 8 A.M. on Wednesday and by 1 P.M. had finished most of its business. Two subcommittees continued to meet until dark. The Council met again on Thursday, completing its work at 4 P.M.

The members of APA's representative government thus devoted a total of approximately 1,000 man-hours during the convention to the affairs of the Association. During these periods reports from 32 APA committees and from nine representatives to other organizations were received. Most of these reports presented problems and recommendations. Most led to Council action of one sort or another. Also, action was called for and delivered on items of business arising from the concerns stated by individual members of the Association, from individual members of Board and Council, from the

Treasurer, from outside agencies, from the Central Office Staff.

The total amount of business transacted during a relatively short time makes APA government appear to be very decisive. Issues get faced, thrashed out and disposed of. By no means all dispositions are final, for psychologists seem positively disposed toward whatever tentativeness of adjustment a situation allows. But all the decisions have a bearing on psychologists. Some decisions will have differential effect on different sorts of psychologists. Some decisions will have immediate effects while the impact of others will not be felt for some years. Some will lead to genuine unhappiness on the part of some of our members. Some will lead to ritualistic complaint. Others will make a vast majority of our members proud of the Association and the way it goes about its affairs. If we buy the hypothesis that the APA is a potent force in determining the fate of American psychology and if we go along with the defensible notion that all who live under the psychologist's label have, to some extent at least, a common fate, then *all* the decisions made by the Council of Representatives will have a significance for *all* psychologists.

These decisions are systematically and succinctly presented in this issue in the annual report of the Recording Secretary. The present report represents an attempt to give APA members a general picture and some background, garnered from many thoughtful committee reports, of the Association's year of operation.

## PUBLICATIONS

There was much discussion in Board and Council meetings concerning APA's large publishing venture. Behind these discussions lay an apparent concern for the future of scientific publication in general and of the APA's own long-term problems in particular. The APA has apparently survived for another year in its attempt to insure publication outlets for all publishable research while not charging the "con-

sumers"—libraries and individual psychologists—more than they can afford to pay. Financially, our over-all publication venture seems basically sound except that we are slowing down appreciably in the building of that reserve fund the Finance Committee judges necessary for the long-term assurance that our journals will appear uninterruptedly in spite of possible emergencies. The new APA building, of course, represents a sound reserve for our publishing business, for it can always be mortgaged or sold, but the Finance Committee judged the building insufficient insurance against conceivable exigencies.

The Board and Council were not primarily worried about publication finances. The worry concerned the problem of continuing to insure publication outlets for an ever-increasing flow of psychological papers. It seems to be the case, however, that this general problem cannot be confronted without having financial reality rear its head.

Several people have suggested that the increasingly frequent and relatively well-heeled sponsors of psychological research should accept some financial responsibility for publishing the results of the research they support. At the September meeting such a suggestion was made concrete and real by the tentative proposal from a military research agency that the agency write a contract with the APA to pay, on an early publication basis, the costs of publishing articles duly submitted by members of the agency and properly approved by APA editors. This concrete idea produced extended discussion in both Board and Council. The discussion involved questions extending from the basic morality of scientific publication to the technical question of determining exactly what it costs to publish an article. The Council terminally voted that it sees no basic difficulty with the general idea of an institution or agency contracting to pay for the publication of articles by its members, but the vote left the Publications Board and the Central Office with a lot of discriminating and thinking to do before such a contract is signed by the APA.

As the Recording Secretary reports, the Council also voted that the next APA Directory will appear in August, 1953 and that it will be produced by the Flexoprint process. It was the Council's judgment that August is the most useful time for the directory's appearance and the Flexoprint process the most feasible mechanism for its production. The Council also voted to refer to the Publications Board

the question of APA acceptance of *Psychological Book Previews*, a journal published and edited by John W. French. Dr. French had offered to give the journal to the APA if the APA would assume its present assets and liabilities. The Publications Board discussed the matter on September 5 and recommended against an investment of Association funds in the project. The Board of Directors later voted by mail to accept this recommendation. The Council also voted to restore the practice of giving 50 free reprints to authors of articles in our journals. This vote came in opposition to a Board recommendation that we not, for a full year at least, give free reprints. The Board seemed to take this come-uppance with gracefulness and maybe even pleasure, for it represents evidence that the Council is not a rubber-stamp entity.

The new Publications Board reported that it had held two meetings during the year and had laid solid foundations for carrying out its appointed task of over-all planning for APA's large publication venture. The Board reports a discussion and reaffirmation of accepted general publication policies in APA. The Board states the continued belief that it is a proper business of the APA to ensure the opportunity for publication in every major area of the field of psychology but that the execution of the proper business does not mean assumption or attempt to assume control over all publication outlets in psychology. The Board further reaffirms the policy that the editor of an APA journal has both freedom and responsibility, within very wide limits that may be set by the Association, for the acceptance or rejection of manuscript submitted to him.

The Publications Board also reported initial steps toward a systematic review of APA journals. During the year a subcommittee of the Board began a questionnaire study of members' reaction to the *American Psychologist*, the *Psychological Bulletin*, and the *Psychological Review*. The results of the study were not sufficiently complete to report.

The Board recommended to the Council of Representatives (a) that no new journal in the field of human engineering be now initiated, (b) that there be created a full-time paid position of Associate Editor of *Psychological Abstracts*. These recommendations were both accepted by the Council and steps taken to implement the latter.

The Council did not pass a Publications Board recommendation to the effect that all authors be charged a flat per-page rate to cover costs of special



and extra composition. This arrangement was suggested as a substitute for the present procedure of charging the individual author according to the number of special figures, tables, and cuts he employs. The Council said it does not object in principle to the flat per-page charge but it wishes to wait for further information before acting on this proposal.

Lee Cronbach was elected chairman of the Publications Board for the coming year. He replaces Edwin B. Newman.

#### FINANCIAL MATTERS

The Treasurer's report, printed in this issue, gives the facts about the Association's finances for 1951. The budget, in the report of the Recording Secretary, presents estimated facts about 1953 financial operations. Present estimates indicate a probable over-all deficit of a few thousand dollars for 1952. The Board and Council took a number of actions—including an increase in dues for those Associates who have been members for five years or more—to avoid a 1953 deficit but the voted budget for 1953 suggests these actions will not be successful unless combined with other actions to increase income and/or decrease expenditures. Nobody, however, appeared seriously worried about the APA's financial situation. A frequently encountered attitude is that there is nothing inherently wrong with a deficit—just so it does not become chronic. The Finance Committee agrees with this attitude, its report indicates, but while stating that it is the APA's business to spend all of its money, the Committee urges that the Association lay aside a reserve for future spending when and if the Association turns into really rough financial weather.

The 1953 budget anticipates an income of \$367,691.00 and an expenditure of \$377,995.00. A major portion of both income and expenditures, of course, is connected with our publication business. In 1953 our journals will cost us about \$250,000.00.

It is anticipated that we will have to borrow \$85,000 in late 1952 or early 1953 to complete payments on the new building. The Board, Council, and Finance Committee all agree, apparently, that it will be very desirable for the Association to pay off this debt as early as possible, for until our reserve fund (including the mortgage value of the building) is sufficiently large to cover one full year's operation, our financial status is not, according to

usual standards, as healthy as the Association's responsibilities demand it be.

Carroll Shartle was re-elected Treasurer of the Association for a five-year term.

#### ETHICS

In the area of ethics, the Association this year took an historical step. The Council adopted the "Ethical Standards for Psychologists" for a three-year-trial period with the idea that it will be given necessary revisions, under the guidance of a reconstituted Committee on Ethical Standards, will be submitted in detail to all APA members, and then will be acted on again by Council at the 1955 meeting. Many will agree that this action represents the most significant single step in the history of psychology as a profession. Copies of the code and of a summary of the ethical principles will be distributed to all APA members by the beginning of 1953.

Also in the ethics area, the Council voted to expel a member because of his misrepresentation of his academic training. This ethics case is the first one handled by the Association under its new Bylaws. On Tuesday the Council, responding to the recommendation of the Committee on Scientific and Professional Ethics and Conduct that the defendant be dismissed from membership in the APA, voted to offer the defendant a choice between a hearing before the whole Council and a hearing before a subcommittee of the Council. (The Bylaws imply opportunity to be heard by the whole Council.) A stand-by committee was appointed. On Wednesday the defendant, in an interview with the Committee on Scientific and Professional Ethics and Conduct, chose a hearing before the Council's subcommittee. This subcommittee conducted a hearing that lasted for approximately five hours. On Thursday morning the subcommittee brought in a recommendation that the defendant be expelled from membership on the basis of charges as preferred by the Committee on Ethics. The Council, after brief questioning, voted unanimously to accept the recommendation of the subcommittee.

It seems inevitable that with our growing size and our growing involvement with life and people, there will be an increase in the number of ethics cases APA must contend with. The existence of an ethical code will help in preventing unethical behavior and in handling cases of alleged unethicity

when they arise, but it seems a safe prediction that psychologists, with their tendency to identify with the individual, their empathy with the put-upon, their yen to help rather than to punish, their disinclination to adhere to rigid lines of demarcation between good and bad, their insistence on evidence of a psychological as well as a legal sort will go on suffering, as did the Committee on Ethics and the Council's subcommittee in the present, but will eventually rise to judgments both decent and socially responsible concerning the alleged erring of the individual psychologist.

In addition to this case, the Committee on Scientific and Professional Ethics and Conduct reported that it had disposed of 13 cases at its 1951 meeting, that four cases were carried over from 1951, that 21 new complaints had been received during 1952, that 8 of these had been satisfactorily adjusted and that 16 cases remain open in its file. For the coming year Gilbert Rich, at special request of the Council, will remain chairman of the committee.

#### EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROBLEMS

The Education and Training Board, after its first year of existence, reported somewhat intangible but very probably significant progress on a broad front. The Board and each of its committees held an education and training conference in February, a conference devoted to the definition and delineation of educational issues confronting psychology and to the formulation of plans and structures whereby psychologists can confront these issues. At a more concrete level, the E & T Board reported (a) the formation of a task committee to consider the mutual training problems of clinical, counseling, school, and child psychologists, (b) the planning of a future extension report presenting a full discussion of major educational issues, and (c) the completion of its annually assigned task of evaluating training programs in clinical psychology.

The individual committees in the E & T structure each reports progress in its particular area. The Committee on Undergraduate Education has prepared a report on a number of pressing and puzzling questions regarding undergraduate education, a report that may eventually reach all interested members of the Association. The committee is attempting to forward an investigation of undergraduate education in psychology by securing funds to support one or two psychologists who would, in a fel-

lowship status, spend a year visiting undergraduate programs and analyzing problems.

The Committee on Subdoctoral Education reports sponsorship at four regional meetings of provocative conferences on the problems of master's-level training. The committee prepared a report, aimed at eventual publication, giving suggestions about methods of attacking and perhaps solving the problems of what sort of training is adaptive for what sort of psychologists at the subdoctoral level. The committee states its plan of concentrating during the coming year on the question of appropriate training for subdoctoral technical workers in psychology.

The Committee on Doctoral Education, in line with its broad directive, not only completed its assigned task of evaluating programs in clinical psychology but devoted much thought to other and less specialized problems in doctoral education. The committee's concerns include, and will, it says, continue to include, such areas as (a) the nature of a desirable core curriculum in psychology, (b) the nature of successful training in theory construction and research, and (c) desirable standards for PhD programs in social and in industrial psychology. The committee will continue its program of evaluation of clinical programs and, in accordance with the motion of the Council mentioned below, will concern itself with the evaluation of training programs for vocational counseling psychologists.

The Committee on Practicum Training reports it has conducted a study of 105 agencies now training psychological interns and has experimented with a method of evaluating such centers. One or more members of the committee visited 18 centers and later sent informal letters of evaluation. The committee says they will have recommendations concerning the preparation and use of standards by which practicum training programs can be evaluated. The committee has focused initially on training in clinical psychology but reports that its concern encompasses practicum training in other areas. It has prepared a complete report aimed at eventual publication.

The Committee on Psychology in Other Professional Schools reports a fact-gathering year. It now has an extensive array of material on what is happening to and through psychologists in various professional schools. These facts, it is anticipated, will be useful in attacking the question of psychology's potential contribution to training and performing in other professional fields and of ways to maximize

this contribution through appropriate training. Very probably there will be published reports from this committee.

All the E & T committees give evidence of enthusiastic functioning, with the guidance and coordination of the E & T Board. This whole E & T structure represents something of a new departure for the APA. The general resolve to bring psychology's scientific orientation and democratic tradition to bear on the elusive problems of scientific and professional education is a development in many ways unique. The first year of this venture has yielded no very startling results. It seems to be true, however, that more and more psychologists are involved in an enlightened confusion about the education of psychologists. It is easy to believe that when many of our members come to share in the frustrations, creativity, and pleasure inherent in a cooperative and intelligent attack upon disorder, we will progress toward novel and effective ways of meeting educational issues.

During the coming year the E & T Board will have two new committees. One will be the Committee on Postdoctoral Education, the other the Committee on the Teaching of Psychology in High Schools. The E & T Board is convinced that the new PhD is not completely educated and that perhaps we can invent ways of furthering the individual's rapid development after he has obtained the doctorate, which may be perceived as not much more than an entrance requirement. The E & T people also appear convinced that the nature and extent of exposure to psychology in secondary schools has a good deal to do with the sort of students who choose psychology as a career or who, in other careers, carry with them attitudes about our field. The Board of Directors, at its March meeting, approved the existence of both committees.

Also during the coming year, the E & T Board and its Committee on Doctoral Education will be actively concerned with the training of psychologists in vocational counseling. During the summer the Veterans Administration requested APA assistance in determining which departments of psychology could offer the best training for psychologists who will fill newly established billets for counseling psychologists in VA hospitals. The E & T Board made the general recommendation that the APA meet this request and gave specific recommendations concerning methods to be employed. The Council accepted

all these recommendations. The problem and the program are described elsewhere in this issue.

Lowell Kelly was elected chairman of the Education and Training Board for the coming year. Bruce Moore will be its executive officer and will be located in the APA Central Office.

#### LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MATTERS

The report of the Advisory Committee on Legislative Matters, raising the question of an official APA policy concerning legislation for psychologists, involved the Board of Directors in an intricate discussion not only of matters pertaining to legislation itself but also of the general, almost philosophical question of the Association's proper role in establishing any sort of official policy affecting individual members. Under what circumstances should APA take an official stand on such questions as academic freedom, our relations with other professions, or legislative matters? This sort of question leads to the even larger question of institutional control and individual freedom. It also leads to an examination of the proper relation between the Board of Directors and the members to whom the Board is responsible. Such discussions in the Board meeting, while leading to no concrete solutions or pronouncements, did appear to insure that the Board of Directors would not err on the side of directiveness in formulating policy recommendations and would not move lightly toward the commitment of whatever weight and influence the Association possesses.

With respect to legislation for psychologists, the Board's feeling was that we must move slowly, carefully, and thoughtfully, if at all, toward the stating of an APA policy. And there was the apparent conviction that such movement toward policy must involve the best thinking and feeling of the membership of the Association. The Board recommended and the Council passed motions designed to bring about widespread and thorough consideration of legislative matters and of the APA's proper stand concerning them. The Advisory Committee on Legislative Matters was enlarged and asked to study the issue with as much participation of the membership as can be arranged.

The Board and Council also moved slowly with respect to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Relations with the Medical Profession. (This report was published in the May, 1952 *American Psychologist*.) The report of the Committee was discussed at considerable length in Council, and the



Committee was given suggestions for certain revisions and asked to continue to work on its report toward the end that it eventually will be submitted to the full membership for approval or disapproval. The Committee was made more representative by the addition of new members and was asked to find a more appropriate name for itself. While the Committee plans to prepare a report on our relations with the medical profession, the present report, designed as necessary background for thinking about relations with any specific profession, involves our relations with all professions—and our relations with our own institutional conscience. Lowell Kelly continues as chairman of the committee.

The Committee on the Relations of Psychology to Psychiatry reported that it has worked mainly to keep open the channels of communication with psychiatrists, and that no definite program of action is possible until some of the policy matters discussed above are settled. There was during the year a joint meeting involving the Committee and the American Psychiatric Association's Committee on Clinical Psychology. The meeting, the Committee reports, was characterized by good and rational discussion but the psychologists and psychiatrists still do not see eye-to-eye on the question of the psychologists' independent practice of psychotherapy. In the absence of any APA policy concerning relations with psychiatry, the Committee will apparently operate on the general policy that rational discussion is good, and good communication is necessary. William A. Hunt was re-elected chairman of the committee.

The Committee on Academic Freedom and Civil Liberties also raised broad policy issues. It submitted the following tentative principles for the Board, the Council and the membership to think about.

1. The APA affirms its loyalty to the United States<sup>1</sup> and to democratic institutions as guaranteed by the Constitution of this country; it further affirms its belief that free institutions, as represented by freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of assembly, are prerequisite to the proper functioning of intellectual endeavor in general and scientific inquiry in particular, and regards any danger to such free institutions or their unfettered operation as a threat to the objectives of this Association, viz., the advancement of psychology as a science, as a profession, and as a means of promoting human welfare.

<sup>1</sup> The APA has Canadian members also, and Foreign Affiliates. In this report obviously we speak only for U. S. citizens.

2. The psychologist is a citizen, and as a citizen he has rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and he should vigilantly defend these rights. He should recognize that citizenship implies responsibilities, and he should act professionally and as a citizen in a manner consonant with the democratic principles that endow him with his rights. In the exercising of his civil rights we believe that the individual should govern his conduct in relation to the institutions for which he works, and in relation to his fellow workers, so that an atmosphere of mutual trust may be engendered in which democratic principles best flourish.

3. When some issue concerns science generally or the psychological profession specifically, on a national scale, it may be appropriate for the APA to address a resolution to the President of the United States, the Congress, or other appropriate agencies.

4. When an individual psychologist believes himself to have become the victim of practices which are in violation of the principles set forth above, in such a way as to reduce his effectiveness as a psychologist, we believe that it is the duty of his professional organization to ascertain the facts in the case and to come to his defense if it appears that his rights as a psychologist have been abrogated.

5. When an individual case is brought to the attention of this committee, the following procedures are recommended:

a. A preliminary fact-finding inquiry will be conducted by the chairman with the assistance of the Executive Secretary. This inquiry will involve the writing for information from both sides of the controversy.

b. The findings of this preliminary inquiry will be digested and sent to the members of the committee for purposes of determining whether or not an investigating committee should be appointed.

c. If the decision is against investigating, the parties to the controversy will be so informed and a confidential report will be made to the APA Board of Directors.

d. If the decision is in favor of investigation, the facts will be reported to the APA Board of Directors with the recommendation that an *ad hoc* committee be appointed promptly and granted necessary funds.

The formulation of these principles again represents a move toward an officially articulated APA policy. And again the Board and Council have refused to take any precipitous action, deciding instead that these matters must be considered fully by the membership before crystallization occurs. Ernest R. Hilgard was continued as chairman of the Committee on Academic Freedom and Civil Liberties.

Although the Association appears to move with great care and deliberation toward the formulation of policy, it demonstrated at the Washington meeting that it can act with great dispatch on the basis of policies already adopted. The Association has a policy that it will not hold its conventions in settings where discrimination against any of our members is

practiced. There was discrimination in Washington. Very quickly the Association drew up and passed a resolution commending those hotels in which no discrimination was practiced but stating calmly that we would not meet again in Washington until there has been more progress toward equal treatment of minority groups. The resolution is quoted in full by the Recording Secretary (page 653). The action by the Association created quite a stir in the Washington and national press. The story of this whole incident, from its preparation to its release to the last clipping from editorial pages and the last violent letter, is a fascinating one. The Central Office hopes eventually to tell it to the membership.

#### THE BUILDING

The report of the Building Committee said that a building has been purchased. The committee was warmly commended and discharged.

The House Committee reported that it, in collaboration with the Board of Directors on one hand and an architect on the other, had gotten ahead with the job of remodeling and furnishing the building. (The problems of the House Committee and its method of attacking them are described in "Across the Secretary's Desk" in the August 1952 *American Psychologist*.) The Committee was given an expression of hearty appreciation and continued, under the chairmanship of Jerry W. Carter, Jr.

Also in connection with the building, the Board and Council voted (a) to increase the total budget for the project to \$240,000, (b) to aim at \$85,000 worth of voluntary contributions to pay for the building, (c) to establish a complete journal library in the building but not now budget anything for the stocking or furnishing of such a library, and (d) to elect a Committee on Fund Raising to pay off what we will owe on the project when it is finished. The latter Committee is asked to elect its own chairman and then to plan and execute a campaign for funds.

During the Washington meetings many members inspected the building and a number of them contributed or pledged money to the building fund. Others went home, counted their money, and sent in gifts or pledges. The Board of Directors gave a total of \$850.00 to the fund. Things are moving. But \$85,000 is a lot of money.

#### THE POLICY AND PLANNING BOARD STUDY

A major development for the APA, though not one requiring action at the recent meetings, is the

Policy and Planning Board's study of psychology as science and as an institution. The study has been described in the P & P Board's report in the October 1952 *American Psychologist*. The National Science Foundation has officially agreed to sponsor the study. The NSF-APA contract sets October 1, 1952 as a starting date. The project has now begun. The central steering committee for the project is chaired by Dael Wolfle, with Clarence Graham, Lyle Lanier, Robert MacLeod, Eliot Rodnick, M. Brewster Smith, and Robert Thorndike, members. Frank Beach is the new chairman of the Policy and Planning Board.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

This year there was perhaps more APA concern with international relations in psychology than in any year in our recent history. The Committee on International Relations in Psychology reported considerable activity and correspondence concerning international scientific communication and cooperation. For the coming year the Council of Representatives elected to the committee a number of American psychologists abroad who are to serve as corresponding members and referred to the committee a number of specific matters involving international relations. It voted the Committee an enlarged budget, as a hint that it expects large accomplishments. The items referred to the Committee include (a) the possible publication, under the auspices of the State Department, of a psychological newsletter, (b) possible APA sponsorship of a journal to which foreign psychologists could contribute articles in English, and (c) the possible sponsorship of an Interamerican Psychological Society.

The interim committee on the 1954 International Congress reported on a meeting with a similar committee of the Canadian Psychological Association at which were outlined general plans for the joint CPA-APA sponsorship of the Montreal meeting of the International Congress of Psychology. The interim committee presented recommendations concerning the organization of the regular committee, which will work with the Canadians, on the actual arrangements for the Congress. The Council accepted these recommendations, elected a slate of nominees to be submitted to the executive committee of the International Union of Scientific Psychology for election to the CPA-APA committee, which will then become a committee of IUSP. This committee, in collaboration with foreign psychologists, will plan

the program, seek funds to support the travel of visitors from abroad, facilitate summer appointments and lectureships for distinguished foreign psychologists, and make the necessary local arrangements in Montreal.

These and several small actions concerning international matters are reported by the Recording Secretary. H. S. Langfeld continues as chairman of the committee. Dr. Langfeld will also continue to serve IUSP as its Secretary-General.

#### ADDITIONAL ITEMS

##### *Public Relations*

The Committee on Public Relations submitted a provocative report describing the kind and flavor of informational activities it judged appropriate for the APA. It recommended a number of concrete steps. It recommended that the Council grant \$2,000 to foster a plan to study systematically, through the cooperative effort of instructors of psychology classes, the public perception of psychology. The Board and Council turned this down on the grounds that such a study might be included in the Policy and Planning Board project. The Committee recommended that the APA secure the services of a full-time public information expert to conduct an informational and educational program. It outlined the sorts of projects such a person might execute. The Council voted a budget of \$5,000 for such a program as the Committee on Public Relations, the Central Office, and the Board of Directors might agree upon as good. The committee further recommended that volunteer monitoring committees be established to read regularly all the output of special media having large psychological content. The Council passed a motion permitting the committee to move in this direction but admonished against any attempts at present to "police" columnists or others. The monitoring committee should be oriented toward analysis rather than control.

The committee also reported on the public relation "experiment" conducted at the Washington meetings. This is also mentioned briefly in the Annual Report of the Executive Secretary (page 688).

It is clear that the APA is moving now toward active efforts in the field of public information. This area of effort is conflictful and one in which mistakes are easily made. Many members feel, however, that psychologists must become more concerned with public information and, further, that

psychologists have the ability to commit themselves with both integrity and effectiveness in their attempt to give the public information and to keep within rational bounds the hostility so easily aroused against any scientific or professional field that savors of the intellectual.

S. Rains Wallace replaces Donald T. Campbell as chairman of the Committee on Public Relations.

##### *Directory of Psychological Service Centers*

The report of the Recording Secretary records Council action concerning a Directory of Psychological Service Centers. During the summer President Hunt, at the Board's direction, appointed a subcommittee of the Council and asked for recommendations concerning the question, for some years confronting us, of an APA-sponsored directory of psychological service centers. This subcommittee (John G. Darley, chairman; Leonard W. Ferguson, Robert E. Harris, Theodore M. Newcomb, and T. Ernest Newland) presented strong recommendations that APA move toward positive action with respect to this matter. APA moved. A committee was appointed to draw up a concrete plan, much like the plan submitted by the subcommittee, to produce a directory. The tentative plan calls for some manner of sensible evaluation of service centers offering help with personal problems, with the evaluations being made by state psychological associations. The project is seen as one which should finance itself through fees paid for evaluation and through sale of the eventual directory.

Many will see this development as one equivalent in both complexity and significance to the establishment of ABEPP. And many will agree with the Council's subcommittee that the "task is organically related to the broad ethical and philosophical problems with which the APA has consciously chosen to deal." John G. Darley will chair the committee asked to draw up the working plans for the creation of the directory.

##### *The "Royalty Fund"*

In response to the report of the Committee on an APA Royalty Fund the Council voted to establish a separate corporation to be known as the "American Psychological Foundation," the Trustees of which are to be the seven most recent past presidents willing to serve. The Foundation will receive gifts from psychologists and others and disburse them in the advancement of psychology by support-



ing projects not ordinarily fostered by APA or other institutions. The Foundation will soon be in existence, properly possessed of Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, and Trustees. Already several members of the Association have volunteered to contribute a percentage of royalties earned from the sale of psychological books.

#### *The Convention Program*

The Convention Program Committee reported that it had survived the job of planning the 1952 program but implied that future committees might not. The report raised serious questions about our present arrangements for conducting a program. This question led to the creation of an *ad hoc* committee to make firm recommendations soon about the conduct of the 1953 meetings and to formulate, before the March meeting of the Board, recommendations concerning the organization of future meetings. Launor F. Carter was elected as the 1953 chairman of the Program Committee. Cecil W. Mann, chairman of the 1951 committee, will serve as chairman of the new *ad hoc* committee.

#### *Test Standards*

The Committee on Test Standards reports that it plans to present at the 1953 meeting a set of standards expressing a considered consensus as to the "nature and form of the information which should be presented in a manual for a psychological test." The Committee published in the August 1952 *American Psychologist* a statement of its purpose and a set of tentative general recommendations. The Committee will continue for another year with its present membership and with Lee J. Cronbach continuing as chairman.

#### *Relations with Social Work*

The Committee on Relations with the Social Work Profession reported one meeting during the year and progress toward a joint psychology-social work study designed to discover, through the critical-incident technique, concrete information about mutual problems. This information will be the subject of a future joint conference. Malcolm G. Preston retires as chairman of the committee. The Council elected Howard Mitchell to replace him.

#### *Audio-Visual Aids*

The Committee on Audio-Visual Aids reported its main function to have been the selection of a pro-

gram of films for the annual meeting. The committee is not happy about its purpose. It asked for a clearer definition of its function. The Board and Council referred this matter back to the committee. The committee's recommendations concerning divisional selection of scientific films was referred to the *ad hoc* program committee. Its recommendations concerning an editor for film reviews in the *Psychological Bulletin* was referred to the Publications Board. Lester F. Beck is the new chairman of the committee, replacing James J. Gibson.

#### *Questionnaires*

The Committee on Questionnaires reported on its not very successful efforts to protect the membership from a flood of meaningless questionnaires and to assist in the formulation of questionnaires designed for distribution to psychologists. The committee was encouraged to get ahead rapidly with its reported plan to prepare a statement concerning both the technical and ethical problems involved in sending out questionnaires. Willis C. Schaefer continues as chairman of the committee.

#### *Students*

The Committee on Student Activities reported that with the tendency to raise the Association's membership standards, neither the committee nor the APA has much to do with students. The committee recommended that the APA do what it can to cooperate with Psi Chi in meeting the needs of students of psychology.

#### *Manpower*

The Committee on the Utilization of Manpower reported no meeting but a good deal of correspondence concerning the utilization of specialized manpower. The chairman of the committee, Leonard Carmichael, has been individually very active in this field. The committee operates, essentially, in a stand-by capacity.

#### *Membership*

The Membership Committee reported the election of 1,426 new Associates in 1952 and the rejection of 186 applicants for membership. The committee also reported on recommendations for revision of the membership application blank. In 1953 applicants will be asked to send to the Central Office the names of members who have known them and who can

report on their eligibility for Associateship. The Central Office will then write directly to these potential endorsers, asking for information. Such an arrangement will remove some embarrassment from and bring more objectivity to the process of endorsing applicants—particularly in the case of negative endorsements. To help cover the added expense of this procedure, all applicants will be charged a fee of \$2.00.

There was also much discussion during the meetings about procedures for electing Fellows. The new procedures, allowing for application by Associates at the end of four years of postdoctoral experience, will allow for a more thorough investigation of applicants by Divisions. The new arrangements are described briefly in the report of the Recording Secretary and will be soon communicated fully to all divisional officers and all applicants for Fellowship.

#### *Psychology in Autobiography*

The Committee on the History of Psychology in Autobiography reported that its job was done. It requested and was granted a discharge—with hearty thanks. Volume IV of *History of Psychology in Autobiography* has been produced and is available from the Clark University Press. The price is \$7.50.

#### *Malpractice Insurance*

In the spring the President appointed a special committee, with O. Hobart Mowrer, chairman, to study the proposition that APA might well facilitate the efforts of many members to secure insurance against suits alleging malpractice. The committee found the whole matter an exceedingly intricate one. Its report is published in full in this issue (page 677).

#### *Representatives to Other Organizations*

The Council received eight reports from APA representatives or groups of representatives to other organizations. Frank Geldard and Rensis Likert reported on continuing contact with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and on developments within that organization. The AAAS has progressed toward the erection of a new building in Washington, has stated a policy of devoting effort to increasing public understanding of science, and has used its influence in the attempt to modify the

McCarran Act in such a way as to make possible better international scientific communication.

S. S. Stevens reported vigorous activities in the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council. The Division has secured the services of a full-time executive secretary, has participated actively in the creation and progress of a Committee on Disaster Studies, and has facilitated the work of its Committees on Aviation Psychology, Child Development, International Relations, and Sensory Devices. The Committee on Aviation Psychology will not be continued for the coming year.

Otto Klineberg, Douglas McGregor, and Robert R. Sears reported that 39 individual psychologists had served during the year as officers, directors, committee or staff members of the Social Science Research Council. Of 37 SSRC grants or fellowships, seven went to psychologists. Of the 13 SSRC summer seminars held since 1950, seven have been concerned with psychological topics and have been composed mainly of psychologists. There can be no doubt that psychology is well and actively represented in the significant work of SSRC.

Herbert S. Conrad reported upon impending changes in the bylaws of the American Documentation Institute designed to increase the "vigor" and financial security of that organization. Harry Helson, chairman of the APA delegation to the Inter-Society Color Council, reported on a three-day meeting of the Council at which APA representatives participated in such a way as to inform other members of the Inter-Society Color Council of the contributions of psychology to problems of color. For the coming year, R. W. Burnham will serve as chairman of the APA delegation.

Sidney Newhall reported that the American Standards Association Committee Z58, Standards of Optics, after preparing Standards Z58.7.1-1951, Z58.7.2-1951 and Z58.7.3-1951, all having to do with the measurement and specification of color, has been inactive since 1952.

The APA representative to the World Federation of Mental Health, Gertrude Driscoll, reported an inability to attend the Fourth International Congress of Mental Health held in Mexico City in December 1951 and recommended that APA find ways of insuring that a representative attend future Congresses, either by appointing a delegate who can afford the travel or by supplying travel funds. Dr. Driscoll recommended that APA find ways to par-

ticipate more actively in the World Federation. J. Q. Holsopple, representative to the Groupement International pour la Coördination de la Psychiatrie et des Methodes Psychologiques, also reported an inability to finance a trip to the meeting of the Groupement and regards it as regrettable that the APA was not represented.

Salvatore Di Michael reported an increase in the working contacts between the APA and the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

#### A TERMINAL TRIVIUUM: THE PRESIDENT'S BOW TIE

At their annual conventions psychologists do many things having no discernible bearing on either the business of the Association or the advancement of science. Many of these things, if described for the public, would demand very severe editing and perhaps even expurgation. There was one non-scientific, nonbusiness incident at the Washington meeting, however, that may deserve the space necessary to tell about it. The President forgot his black tie. He realized this at 7:15 on Labor Day evening. He was due to appear in tuxedoed splendor at 8:00 P.M. to deliver his address to the assembled membership. He telephoned a number of people, including various hotel employees, in the hope of getting a black bow tie. No results. At 7:31 he called the Executive Secretary who immediately volunteered to lend *his* black tie and wear a dark red one, which is prettier anyhow. The President was reluctant. The arrangement fell through—not because of presidential reluctance but because the Executive Secre-

tary had also forgotten *his* black tie( as well as his black socks). The deadline was approaching rapidly: 7:34. The president reported himself reconciled to appearing in a polka dot tie. Then various wives got busy on the problem. At 7:42 one of them went to the lobby and personally canvassed various hotel employees. No results. Then at 7:49 she saw a dark bow tie on a stranger standing idly in the mezzanine. She rushed to him and with convincing urgency asked, "Would you give up your tie for a good cause?" He ripped it off without a question and gave it to her. It turned out to have small orange polka dots. She rushed it to the Executive Secretary (by then 7:53), who took a bottle of Statler Hotel ink, laid out the tie on the *Washington Post* and did a job of dyeing. Success. A little damp but undistinguishable at a distance of 6 feet from a proper formal tie. A call to the President at 7:58. He had left his room. A rush to the Ballroom to save the President from having to appear in polka dots. He was by then attired in a fine, genuine black bow. Harold Seashore had apparently taken one off a waiter.

The tie once adorning the neck of a very agreeable person in the Statler lobby and once characterized by small orange dots, is now in the possession of the Executive Secretary and has no dots. Either the Executive Secretary or the President, depending on the point of view about responsibility, owes a tie to someone—to someone who may be a psychologist—or, for all anybody but himself knows, a Senator, a lobbyist, or the Mayor of Paducah on vacation.



# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 2 AND 4, 1952

## REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY

DOROTHY C. ADKINS

*The University of North Carolina*

THE annual meeting of the Council of Representatives of the American Psychological Association was called to order at 9:25 A.M., September 2, 1952, by President J. McV. Hunt in the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. The first session of the meeting was recessed for lunch at 12:00, reconvened at 1:30 P.M., and adjourned at 5:00 P.M. The second session began at 9:15 A.M., was recessed for lunch from 12:00 to 1:30 P.M., and adjourned at 4:00 P.M. A roll call of representatives was taken and a quorum established. The Board of Directors met on August 30 from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and from 7:30 P.M. to 11:00 P.M., on August 31 from 9:00 A.M. to 7:30 P.M., and on September 3 from 8:00 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. for discussion of recommendations and preparation of the agenda.

### A. REPORTS TO THE COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

1. The Council again voted to instruct the Executive Secretary to prepare for publication an over-all summary article on the business of this annual meeting as an alternative to publication of all board and committee reports. Certain specified exceptions to this procedure were made. As for the previous year, mimeographed copies of reports will be available to the membership upon request through the Executive Secretary, and bound sets will be permanently filed in the official archives of the Association.

2. It was voted to approve the minutes of the Council meetings of September 3-4, 1951, as printed in the *American Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 587-611.

3. It was voted to approve and order printed in the proceedings the report of the Recording Secretary on the meetings of the Board of Directors, March 20-23, 1952, and preceding interim actions and the report of the Treasurer.

4. The Board of Directors reported the following additional interim actions:

a. Interim actions of the Board of Directors following the March meeting:

(1) Approval of an additional budget of \$300 for the Publications Board.

(2) Approval of a budget of \$50 for the Division of Counseling and Guidance to cover publication costs of reports of Conference on Standards of Training in Counseling and Guidance.

(3) Approval of a budget of \$250 for the *Ad Hoc* Committee for Planning the International Congress.

(4) Approval of renting space in the new APA building to the American Personnel and Guidance Association.

(5) Selection of the following persons, from a list submitted by the Divisions on the Teaching of Psychology and Industrial and Business Psychology, as a panel of names to be submitted to USAFI as possible consultants on the selection of text materials in industrial psychology at the college sophomore level: P. S. Achilles, R. M. Bellows, C. W. Brown, H. E. Burt, W. J. E. Crissy, E. E. Cureton, J. L. Finan, P. M. Fitts, T. W. Harrell, Paul Horst, R. W. Husband, T. A. Jackson, R. A. Katzell, G. F. Kuder, R. A. McFarland, Douglas McGregor, L. C. Mead, B. V. Moore, A. T. Poffenberger, E. T. Raney, H. H. Remmers, C. L. Shartle, Ross Stagner, M. S. Viteles, Alvin Zander.

(6) The appointment of Frank Beach to write an article for the National Society for Medical Research on the use of animals in psychological research. It was agreed to request the Committee on Precautions in Animal Experimentation to review this article.

b. Interim actions of the President:

(1) Appointment of the following persons to the Committee on Malpractice Insurance: O. Hobart Mowrer (chairman), Rose G. Anderson, Irwin A. Berg, Albert Ellis, Harriet E. O'Shea, and Wallace H. Wulfeck.

(2) Appointment of the following Council members to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Publication of a Directory of Psychological Service Centers: John G. Darley (chairman), Leonard W. Ferguson, Robert E. Harris, Theodore M. Newcomb, and T. Ernest Newland.

(3) Appointment of Edwin B. Newman, Irwin A. Berg, and Charles N. Cofer to a temporary committee on fund raising for the new building.

5. It was voted to receive with thanks, but not to order printed, reports from the following:

Convention Program Committee  
Committee on Scientific and Professional Ethics and Conduct  
Election Committee  
Committee on Student Activities  
Committee on Public Relations  
Membership Committee  
Committee on Audio-Visual Aids  
Committee on the Relation of Psychology to Psychiatry  
*Ad Hoc* Committee on Relations with the Medical Profession  
Advisory Committee on Legislative Matters  
Committee on International Relations in Psychology  
Committee on Relations with the Social Work Profession  
Committee on History of Psychology in Autobiography  
Committee on Test Standards  
Education and Training Board  
Committee on Questionnaires  
Committee on Royalties Contributed to the APA  
Committee on the Utilization of Manpower  
Conference of State Psychological Associations  
Committee on Academic Freedom and Conditions of Employment  
Publications Board  
Finance Committee  
Board of Directors Subcommittee on Procedures for Election of Fellows (which the Board has discharged with commendation and thanks)  
The APA Advisory Editors to the *Journal of Educational Psychology*  
The Executive Secretary on the *American Psychologist*  
The APA representatives to the following other organizations:  
American Association for the Advancement of Science  
National Research Council Division of Anthropology and Psychology  
Social Science Research Council  
American Documentation Institute  
Inter-Society Color Council

American Standards Association Committee Z58 on Standardization of Optics

World Federation for Mental Health

Groupement International pour la Coordination de la Psychiatrie et des Methodes Psychologiques  
National Society for Crippled Children and Adults

6. It was voted to receive with thanks the report of the Council of Editors, which is printed at the end of the Proceedings.

7. It was voted to receive with thanks the report of the Executive Secretary on APA publications, the essence of which was published in "Across the Secretary's Desk" in the September 1952 *American Psychologist*.

8. It was voted to receive with commendation the report of the Building Committee.

9. It was voted to receive the report of the House Committee with commendation and appreciation.

10. It was voted to receive with commendation and thanks the report of the Committee on Malpractice Insurance and to order it printed in the *American Psychologist* after appropriate editorial revision by the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee will be continued with the same members.

11. It was voted to receive the report of the Committee on Ethical Standards for Psychology with special commendation for outstanding performance of a difficult task that represents a contribution to the methods of human science as well as a useful product for the Association.

12. It was voted to receive the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Council on the Publication of a Directory of Psychological Service Centers with thanks and special commendation.

13. It was voted to receive the report of the Interim Committee on the 1954 International Congress with thanks for a very thoughtful report.

14. It was voted to commend Herbert S. Langfeld for his activities in the field of international relations in psychology and for his strong stand in favoring independent status for psychology in the International Council of Scientific Unions.

15. It was voted to acknowledge with thanks the report of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology.

16. It was voted to discharge with thanks the following committees: Committee on History of Psychology in Autobiography; Building Committee;

and Interim Committee on the 1954 International Congress.

17. It was voted to continue the Committee on the Utilization of Manpower with the same members as for the preceding year.

#### B. OTHER ACTIONS RELATING TO COMMITTEE AND BOARD REPORTS

1. The Council approved the following actions related to the work of the Committee on Ethical Standards for Psychology, which were recommended or concurred in by that Committee:

a. That the title of Volume I be "Ethical Standards for Psychologists, A Summary of Ethical Principles."

b. That the title of Volume II be "Ethical Standards for Psychologists."

c. That "Ethical Standards for Psychologists" be adopted as official policy of the APA for a trial period of three years for the guidance of members and of ethics committees.

d. That, following the 1954 meeting, "Ethical Standards for Psychologists" be revised and submitted to the membership for voting, principle by principle, and then placed on the agenda for final Council action in 1955.

e. That the provisional character of both volumes be stated specifically in the volumes.

f. That "Ethical Standards for Psychologists, A Summary of Ethical Principles" be revised now, with the assistance of the APA's Public Information Officer, and published for the information of the members and others.

g. That paper-bound copies of both volumes be distributed to the membership without charge.

h. That the Central Office be authorized to sell additional copies of either volume to members or nonmembers.

i. That the Education and Training Board be encouraged to urge the study of "Ethical Standards for Psychologists" in graduate training programs.

j. That the Rockefeller Foundation be notified of the completion of the project and thanked for its assistance.

2. The attention of the Council was directed to the tentative statement of principles in the report of the Committee on Academic Freedom and Conditions of Employment.

3. The report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Publication of a Directory of Psychological Service

Centers offered a number of specific recommendations on proceeding with the preparation of a directory. The Council voted to discharge its *ad hoc* committee, to receive its report with thanks, and to refer the report to a new Committee on Directory of Psychological Service Centers with an expression of general approval of the recommendations made. One recommendation of the Committee (the second) was to the effect that the plan should be limited to certain types of agencies which charge fees. The Council voted that this restriction should be removed from the recommendation in order to give the new committee more freedom in considering the problem.

4. The Council approved seven recommendations in a memorandum of August 15, 1952, from the Education and Training Board on "The Request of the Veterans Administration for an Approved List of Universities which Provide Adequate Doctoral Training in Psychology for VA Counseling Psychologists." The recommendations, which were concurred in by the Executive Committee of the Division of Counseling and Guidance, deal with means for early action to accede to this request.

5. It was reported that the Policy and Planning Board, on the basis of the Council's approval in 1951 of its general plans to solicit funds for the support of an extensive study of psychology as science and as profession, has requested funds from the National Science Foundation. The outlines of the study have been agreed upon and tentative arrangements made to begin the project soon.

6. The Council approved the establishment of a new *ad hoc* committee to review alternative program plans for the APA, to report by November on a plan for the 1953 program, and to report before the March 1953 Board meeting on general APA program policies. The Committee is to consist of the chairmen of the last two APA Convention Program Committees and the members of the 1952-53 Convention Program Committee, with the chairmen of the 1951-52 program committees of all regional psychological associations as corresponding members. The Council tabled the recommendations of the 1951-52 Convention Program Committee and referred them to the new *ad hoc* committee. The Council also referred to this committee recommendations of the Committee on Audio-Visual Aids that divisional program committees be asked to accept and consider abstracts for film presentations and



that consideration be given to need for a policy for permitting commercial distributors to show their films independently of the program selections.

7. The Council requested the Advisory Committee on Legislative Matters to study the many issues involved in legislation for psychologists and, in collaboration with the editor of the *American Psychologist*, to develop a symposium for publication in that journal on the relative merits of licensing and certification.

8. The Council voted to instruct the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Relations with the Medical Profession to incorporate any desirable changes in its report resulting from program sessions at the 1952 convention and discussion at the 1952 Council meeting and to submit a revised report to the Board and the Council for mail vote, item by item, provided that ultimately the revised report go to the full membership for a vote. The Council deferred action on the matter of favoring certification or licensing for psychologists until that issue is presented in the revised report. The Council requested this Committee, at the earliest possible date, to recommend to the Board of Directors a more appropriate title for the Committee.

9. The Council instructed the Committee on Student Activities to explore with Psi Chi ways in which the APA can assist it and to remind Psi Chi of the privilege of subscription to APA journals through the Student Journal Group. The Council also instructed the Executive Secretary to have information concerning Psi Chi sent to the chairmen of all university departments of psychology.

10. The Council authorized the Committee on Public Relations to appoint, on an experimental basis, one or more panels of observers to be responsible for surveying and reviewing mass publication media in relation to psychology. This review function is definitely to have no aspect of control.

11. The Executive Secretary was empowered by the Council to explore the possibility of getting funds to conduct a study, with the Committee on Public Relations, of the effects of the APA's public information program.

12. The Council referred back to the Committee on Audio-Visual Aids a question as to whether the Council wanted it to maintain only a standby function, with a request for suggestions as to appropriate functions and as to the budget they would entail.

13. The Council instructed the Committee on

Questionnaires to formulate a statement on appropriate rules for the construction of questionnaires.

#### C. PUBLICATIONS

1. It was voted to approve in principle the policy of spreading publication costs in APA journals equally among all authors in all journals as opposed to the present practice of charges for special composition. It was voted that no changes in the present practice be made now, but that the matter be brought before the Council next year.

2. It was voted to return at once to the practice of providing 50 free reprints to authors of articles in APA journals and to refund payments to those few authors who have paid for reprints within the last year.

3. It was voted to approve a recommendation of the Publications Board that no new journal in the field of human engineering be initiated at this time.

4. It was voted to approve a recommendation of the Publications Board to establish a billet for a full-time associate editor of *Psychological Abstracts*.

5. The Council approved the following page allocations for APA journals for 1953, in accordance with a recommendation of the Publications Board:

<i>American Psychologist</i>	200 plus official publications
<i>Journal of Applied Psychology</i>	432
<i>Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology</i>	544
<i>Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology</i>	560
<i>Journal of Consulting Psychology</i>	480
<i>Journal of Experimental Psychology</i>	800
<i>Psychological Abstracts</i>	912
<i>Psychological Bulletin</i>	560
<i>Psychological Monographs</i>	600
<i>Psychological Review</i>	400

6. The Council voted to continue for five more years the present arrangement of the APA with respect to the *Journal of Educational Psychology*.

7. The Council referred to the Publications Board for study, with assistance from the Central Office staff, matters related to accepting proposed contracts with agencies sponsoring psychological research for early publication in APA journals, and to calculating and charging full costs of early publication. The Council voted that it did not object to the principle of charging APA members as individuals less than institutions for publication costs.

8. The Council referred to the Publications Board for recommendation the offer of the editor and owner of *Psychological Book Previews* to give that journal to the APA, with the expectation that the Board of Directors will take mail action.

9. It was reported to the Council that the Board of Directors has directed the Executive Secretary to explore the possibility of reproducing by a photo-offset process articles by analysts in the 1940 *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, as well as the possibility of similarly reproducing all out-of-print APA journals.

10. It was reported to the Council that the Board of Directors has referred back to the Committee on International Relations in Psychology a proposal that the APA request that a Psychological News Letter be initiated through State Department funds.

11. It was reported to the Council that the Board of Directors has referred to the Publications Board and to the Committee on International Relations in Psychology the important problem of providing publication outlets to European psychologists.

12. The Council voted to send two sets of each of the APA journals from 1941 to 1946, inclusive, to the Japanese Psychological Association in response to a request and as a token of our scientific good will.

13. The Council referred to the Publications Board a recommendation from the Committee on Audio-Visual Aids that steps be taken to formalize the activity of arranging for reviews of films in the *Psychological Bulletin* and designating an editor of film reviews.

14. The Council approved a new type of non-biographical directory based on the Flexoprint system, to be issued in August, 1953 and annually thereafter in August, with the expectation of a biographical directory at intervals of five years.

#### D. FINANCES AND BUDGET

1. The Council voted to approve the following budget for 1953:

##### APA BUDGET FOR 1953

###### Income

DUES	\$156,375.00
Fellows (@ 16.50)	\$ 24,800.00
Associates (@ 11.50 and 16.50)	116,125.00
Foreign Affiliates (@ 4.00)	300.00
Divisional dues	13,450.00
Prior year dues and back-order fees	1,700.00

SUBSCRIPTIONS	143,866.00
Student Journal Group Fees (@ 8.00)	10,800.00
Member and student subscriptions	
Abnormal	7,465.00
Applied	2,691.00
Comparative	1,078.00
Consulting	6,195.00
Experimental	2,825.00
Monographs	2,040.00
Review	5,600.00
Abstracts	301.00
Bulletin	1,700.00
AJP	850.00
Club A	29,000.00
Nonmember subscriptions	
American Psychologist	5,544.00
Abnormal	9,765.00
Applied	10,210.00
Comparative	3,720.00
Consulting	6,438.00
Experimental	10,950.00
Abstracts	10,800.00
Bulletin	6,480.00
Monographs	3,150.00
Review	6,264.00
OTHER PUBLICATION INCOME	50,950.00
Reprints	6,000.00
Extra and prior publication	15,200.00
Single and back issues	14,000.00
Monographs authors	2,750.00
Advertising	13,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	16,500.00
Application fees	2,800.00
Interest on investments	1,000.00
Use of addressograph	1,400.00
Annual meeting	3,000.00
Employment Bulletin	1,200.00
Income from rent	5,000.00
Conf. State Psychological Assns.	1,500.00
Miscellaneous income	600.00
TOTAL INCOME	\$367,691.00

###### Expenses

PUBLICATION EXPENSE	\$249,815.00
Printing	
American Psychologist	\$ 29,400.00
Abnormal	14,950.00
Applied	9,240.00
Comparative	8,400.00
Consulting	9,450.00
Experimental	15,450.00
Abstracts	33,600.00
Bulletin	14,175.00
Monographs	12,600.00
Review	9,500.00
Directory	12,000.00
Ethical Standards	8,000.00

1953-54 budget approved 12/19/52

Purchase of AJP subscriptions ..	3,750.00	
Reprints .....	9,000.00	
Editorial stipends .....	5,100.00	
Abstracts office expense		
Salaries .....	7,400.00	
Abstracters and translators ...	500.00	
Supplies and miscellaneous ...	800.00	
APA office publication expenses		
Salaries .....	42,000.00	
Supplies and miscellaneous ...	4,500.00	
BOARDS AND COMMITTEES .....		33,350.00
Board of Directors .....	1,750.00	
Council of Editors .....	1,000.00	
Policy and Planning Board .....	3,000.00	
Publications Board .....	1,000.00	
Finance .....	500.00	
Program .....	500.00	
Scientific and Professional Ethics	750.00	
Public Relations .....	300.00	
Membership .....	300.00	
Audio-Visual Aids .....	250.00	
Relations with Psychiatry .....	500.00	
International Relations .....	1,200.00	
Ethical Standards .....	200.00	
Relations with Social Work ....	300.00	
Academic Freedom .....	500.00	
Test Standards .....	2,250.00	
Education and Training Board ..	10,000.00	
Relations with Medical Profes-		
sion .....	750.00	
House Committee .....	300.00	
Legislative Matters .....	300.00	
Ad Hoc Committee on Program		
Policy .....	500.00	
Planning International Congress	3,500.00	
Fund Raising for New APA		
Building .....	1,000.00	
ABEPP .....	2,700.00	
GENERAL APA ACTIVITIES .....		63,130.00
Dues to Divisions .....	6,000.00	
Recording Secretary .....	400.00	
Annual meeting .....	1,700.00	
Annual election .....	2,000.00	
Professional services .....	2,000.00	
Public relations .....	5,000.00	
Insurance .....	3,000.00	
Central Office		
Salaries .....	32,430.00	
Conf. State Psychol. Assns. ..	3,000.00	
Supplies and miscellaneous ...	5,000.00	
Travel, Exec. Sec. and Central		
Office .....	2,000.00	
Memberships and contributions .	600.00	
BUILDING EXPENSE * .....		13,700.00
Upkeep .....	1,000.00	
Utilities .....	3,500.00	
Janitor .....	2,500.00	

\* Will be allocated between Central Office and publication office expenses.

Depreciation .....	5,000.00
Taxes .....	1,700.00
CONTINGENCY FUND .....	3,000.00
RESERVE FUND .....	15,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSES .....	\$377,995.00
DEFICIT .....	\$ 10,304.00

2. The Council budgeted \$2,700 to be made available upon call to the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology for the year 1953. The Council voted to commend ABEPP for calling its anticipated financial problems to the attention of the APA in advance and to request ABEPP to explore various means of increasing its revenues and to report to the Board of Directors at its March 1953 meeting.

3. The Council voted not to appropriate at this time \$2,000 requested by the Committee on Public Relations for the pretesting and code development for a manual and survey schedule dealing with public attitudes toward psychology, since these functions are within the scope of current plans of the Policy and Planning Board.

4. The Council approved allocation of \$5,000 for the immediate implementation in the Central Office of a public information service to include educational and informational activities.

5. The Board of Directors reported to the Council that it has approved a total budget of \$240,000 for purchasing, remodeling, furnishing, and moving to the new headquarters building of the Association.

6. The Council voted to authorize the Board of Directors to empower the Treasurer and the Executive Secretary to borrow up to \$85,000 for the purpose of completing payments on the new building, by whatever arrangements appear to be most economical.

7. The Council voted to announce that no special assessment of the membership to complete payments for the new building is contemplated.

8. It was reported to the Council that the Board of Directors has directed the Executive Secretary to continue attempts to get the new building exempt from real estate taxes.

9. The Council voted to accept an appropriation of not to exceed \$1,500 for the coming year from the Conference of State Psychological Associations in partial support of the position of Technical Aide to the Conference in the APA Central Office. The Council approved a recommendation of the Conference urging the continuance of the position of half-time technical aide.

*Dir of Psych Service Center 800.00*



10. The Council voted that, beginning in 1953, dues for all members, both Associates and Fellows, will be \$17.50 per year, except that, for their first five years of membership, members shall be billed at \$12.50 per year.

11. The Council accepted with great thanks gifts from the Eastern Psychological Association of \$200 to support the appearance of the Central Office Placement Officer at regional meetings and of \$200 to assist in preparation of news releases on scientific papers presented at psychological meetings.

12. The Council approved requests to cover budget deficits of \$245.07 for the Publications Board and of \$773.91 for the Policy and Planning Board.

13. It was reported to the Council that the U. S. Public Health Service has approved a grant of \$15,000 for the Education and Training Board for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1952.

14. It was reported to the Council that the Board of Directors has instructed the Executive Secretary to explore available types of insurance to protect an association in the event of legal suits by reason of actions of employees or representatives of the association in connection with their work for the association.

15. The Council deferred action on the request of the Division on Childhood and Adolescence that the APA contribute \$200 to the National Midcentury Committee for Children and Youth, Inc., a private organization established to carry on the work of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth.

16. The Council directed the Education and Training Board to explore possibilities of outside support for its activities and to consider the problems of long-term financing.

17. The Council approved the last seven ex-presidents of the APA who are willing to serve as charter trustees of a corporation to administer funds contributed to the APA from royalties and other sources, and the establishment of a separate corporation to be known as "The American Psychological Foundation" to receive gifts of any amount from psychologists and others. The Council voted that the prospective trustees should serve as an informal committee to take the necessary steps in reviewing articles of incorporation and other steps leading to and resulting in incorporation. The prospective trustees were instructed to present proposed articles of incorporation and other plans leading to incor-

poration to the Board and Council for mail suggestions, with the Board being delegated authority to act.

18. It was reported that, subject to veto by the Zoning Board of the District of Columbia, the Board of Directors has approved a three-year contract with the American Personnel and Guidance Association for the rental of part of the new APA building at an annual rental of \$3,000 as a substitute for the one-year contract previously approved.

#### E. MEMBERSHIP STANDARDS

1. The Council approved a recommendation of the Board of Directors Subcommittee on Procedures for Election of Fellows that duplicate files of all Division bylaws be kept in the Central Office of the Association and that the Central Office supply copies of appropriate Division bylaws to newly elected officers of divisions which so request.

2. The Council approved a recommendation of the Board of Directors Subcommittee on Procedures for Election of Fellows to request the Policy and Planning Board to study Division bylaws, with a view to assisting divisions in achieving desirable uniformity in terminology and policies.

3. The Council adopted the following new procedures for the election of Fellows:

a. Each Associate who applies for election to Fellowship shall apply on a uniform application blank not later than October first. The application blanks shall contain information relevant to the attainment of the minimum standards for Fellowship including (1) evidence of the possession of a doctoral degree based in part on a psychological dissertation with the title and a very brief synopsis of the dissertation; (2) a chronological summary of all experience subsequent to the Bachelor's degree; (3) a list of the applicant's publications in psychology; and (4) the names and addresses of not fewer than two sponsors or endorsers who shall be Fellows of the APA. A division may require additional information if it desires. The application blank shall be submitted at least in duplicate, one copy to be transmitted to the Central Office for the use of the APA Membership Committee and Board of Directors, and one or more copies, as the division may require, to be transmitted to the division secretary for the use of the division.

b. A list of such applicants for Fellowship shall be published in the *American Psychologist*, ordinarily in the December issue, with an invitation to

members to transmit information concerning qualifications of the applicants to the divisions and to the APA Membership Committee.

c. In order that the revised application procedure shall not increase the minimum requirement of five years of professional experience, divisions are authorized, if they so desire, to accept applications for Fellowship from such applicants who will have completed five years of experience by the July first next following the date of application.

d. Such applicants nominated by the divisions and approved by the APA Membership Committee and Board of Directors shall be nominated to the Council for election as Fellows at the annual meeting following their application.

e. The revised procedure shall take effect with the receipt of applications for Fellowship by October 1, 1953, for action in September, 1954.

f. As an interim procedure for 1953, a list of applicants for election to Fellowship status and their sponsors shall be posted conspicuously at the time and place of the annual meeting. Members having any questions or comments concerning the qualifications of applicants shall be invited to communicate with the Board of Directors.

4. In accordance with a recommendation of the Policy and Planning Board and the Board of Directors, the Council rejected a proposal made by the Division of General Psychology in 1951 for the automatic assignment to that division of all Associates who are not members of a division and who within a year have not expressed a preference not to affiliate with that division.

5. The Council voted that the application blank for Associate membership be revised to require the applicant to list a number of psychologists who know him well, that the Central Office solicit endorsements directly from the endorsers, and that a fee of \$2.00 be collected from the applicant to apply toward the cost of the application process.

#### F. FUTURE APA MEETINGS

1. It was reported that the 1953 meeting will be at Michigan State College, September 4-9; the 1954 meeting in the Penn Zone Hotels in New York City, September 3-8.

2. The Council voted that, if a survey reveals that accommodations will be adequate, the 1955 meeting be held in San Francisco, with September 2-7 as preferred dates and August 27-September 3 acceptable as a second choice as to time.

If a meeting in San Francisco is not feasible, the Council approved Los Angeles as a second choice and Cleveland as a third choice.

#### G. AFFILIATIONS

1. The Council approved the recommendation of the Conference of State Psychological Associations to approve for affiliation with the APA and as members of the Conference of State Psychological Associations the psychological associations of Alabama, Oregon, Utah, and West Virginia.

#### H. MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Council voted to reserve space in the new APA building for a psychological journal library and to place in this space such sets of journals as the APA is able to acquire now, with the aim of eventually having a complete library of psychological journals.

2. It was reported that the Board of Directors had tabled action on the question of establishing a psychological museum in the APA building.

3. The Council referred to the Committee on International Relations in Psychology a request from Dr. Werner Wolff for whatever support the APA can give in sponsoring The Interamerican Society of Psychology, an organization whose primary aim would be to assist with the development of psychological science in Latin American countries.

4. The Council referred to the Advisory Committee on Legislative Matters the question of APA involvement in such questions as a court trial relating to whether or not fees paid to a psychologist for psychotherapy are deductible on income tax returns.

5. The Australian Branch of the British Psychological Society has transmitted to the American Psychological Association the following resolution: "That the Australian Branch of the British Psychological Society views with concern what appear to have been recent attacks on academic freedom and wishes to place on record its firm support for the principle of freedom in pursuit of disinterested inquiry. That this be communicated to the American Psychological Association as evidence of support for their stand on academic freedom." It was reported to the Council that the Board of Directors had instructed the President to acknowledge formally the receipt of this resolution, including a statement of the AAAS resolution on academic freedom and of the APA's endorsement of it.

6. The President reported the receipt of the following telegram from the World Federation for Mental Health: "Executive Board and members annual meeting in Brussels send every possible good wish your meeting. Sorry you are not all here."

7. The Council adopted the following resolution, directed that it be read to the membership, and directed the President and Executive Secretary to make adequate public release of information on this action:

The American Psychological Association has a policy of not holding its annual meetings in places where hotels, restaurants, and public meeting-places practice discrimination against minority groups.

After investigation of leading hotels in the national capital, the Association received assurances from eight leading hotels that all members of the Association would be accorded equal treatment, and we therefore scheduled our 1952 meeting in Washington, bringing five thousand members to the city.

Our Association would like to indicate its complete satisfaction with the restaurants and facilities directly operated by the two hotels where sessions have been meeting—the Statler and the Mayflower. They have been democratic and exemplary in treatment of our members. In addition, the other hotels—the Ambassador, Burlington, Lee House, Raleigh, Willard, and the Roger Smith—which reserved rooms for our members after they had been informed of our policy have been most cooperative, as have the overwhelming majority of Washingtonians with whom we have come in contact.

But this week we have learned of several unfortunate incidents which have embarrassed some of our members outside these hotel facilities. It is with great regret, therefore, that we are making public what has been reported to officials of the Association concerning the effects of discrimination and embarrassment upon the conduct of the meeting. We have appreciated the friendly hospitality and cultural facilities offered us in the nation's capital, but the incidents make clear to us that we cannot hold a meeting and accomplish our business, which goes on in and out of regularly-scheduled scientific sessions, in a city where so many public places practice discriminatory policies.

This should not be taken to belittle the very real progress Washington is making in solving problems which we know cannot be solved overnight. But, for ourselves, we do not feel that we can hold meetings here again until additional progress has been made towards democratic treatment of minority groups.

8. The Council concurred in the following resolution adopted unanimously by the Board: "The Board of Directors of the American Psychological Association expresses its deep appreciation for the exceptionally meritorious services of Dr. Fillmore H. Sanford, the Executive Secretary of the APA, and of the unusually able staff of the Central Office

not only in accomplishing the routine work of the Association with dispatch but also in achieving definitive progress toward advancing the frontiers of psychology as a profession and as a science."

9. The Council expressed its great satisfaction and appreciation for the devotion and wisdom of the officers and the Board of Directors of the APA in conducting the affairs of the Association.

10. The Council extended a vote of thanks to Dr. Sherman Ross, the Convention Manager, and to the Committee on Local Arrangements for their effective contribution to the success of the Sixtieth Annual Meeting.

#### I. ELECTIONS

1. It was reported that O. Hobart Mowrer had been elected President-elect. The Council voted that in the future the results of the election for President-elect be announced as soon as possible in the *American Psychologist* and be posted conspicuously near the Registration Desk at the annual meetings.

2. It was reported that the Council had elected by mail ballot Paul R. Farnsworth and Nicholas Hobbs as members of the Board of Directors for the term 1952-55.

3. The Council elected Lee J. Cronbach as a member of the Board of Directors to fill the unexpired term of O. Hobart Mowrer (that is, for the term 1952-54) from among the four unelected nominees in the August 1952 mail election of Board members.

4. The Council re-elected Carroll L. Smartle as Treasurer for the term 1952-57.

5. The Council elected Anne Anastasi as Recording Secretary for the term 1952-55.

6. The Council voted to reappoint Fillmore H. Sanford as Executive Secretary of the APA for a three-year term beginning September, 1953.

7. The Council voted that the following persons be nominated for membership on the Board of Trustees of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology and that these nominations stand for the year 1952-53:

Reign H. Bittner  
Edward S. Bordin  
Paul S. Burnham  
Stanley G. Estes  
Leonard W. Ferguson  
Frank M. Fletcher, Jr.  
Stephen Habbe  
Albert J. Harris

Melvin S. Hattwick  
Ernest R. Hilgard  
Carl I. Hovland  
Francis W. Irwin  
Clifford E. Jurgensen  
Raymond A. Katzell  
George A. Kelly  
Donald G. Marquis



Boyd R. McCandless  
William McGehee  
Theodore M. Newcomb  
Jay L. Otis  
Anne Roe

Carl R. Rogers  
Edward A. Rundquist  
Carleton F. Scofield  
Carroll L. Shartle  
Robert A. Young

Committee on Directory  
of Psychological Serv-  
ice Centers

Jerry W. Carter, Jr.  
Nathan Kohn, Jr.  
Julian B. Rotter  
Clare W. Thompson  
C. Gilbert Wrenn

8. The Council elected Theodore M. Newcomb as editor of *Psychological Review* for a six-year term ending December 31, 1959.

9. It was reported that the Council had elected by mail ballot the following persons as new members of APA boards and committees:

Policy and Planning Board	Dorothy C. Adkins (1952-55) Harry F. Harlow (1952-55) Dael Wolfe (1952-55)
Publications Board	J. McV. Hunt (1952-55) William A. Hunt (1952-55) Paul E. Meehl (1952-55)
Finance Committee	Leonard W. Ferguson (1952-53) John W. Gardner (1952-55)
Convention Program Committee	George G. Thompson (1952-55)
Committee on Scientific and Professional Ethics and Conduct	Marion A. Bills (1952-57)
Committee on Student Activities	Edgar L. Lowell (1952-55) Bonnie B. Tyler (1952-55)
Committee on Public Relations	Glen Finch (1952-55)
Committee on Precautions in Animal Experimentation	Richard L. Solomon
Committee on International Relations in Psychology	Otto Klineberg (1952-55) Donald G. Marquis (1952-55) Edwin B. Newman (1952-54)
Education and Training Board:	
Members-at-large	Frank A. Geldard (1952-55) George A. Kelly (1952-55) Neil R. Bartlett (1952-55) Thomas Gordon (1952-55) James H. Elder (1952-55) Louis Long (1952-55) Clare W. Thompson (1952-55)
Committee on Undergraduate Education	
Committee on Subdoctoral Education	
Committee on Practicum Training	
Committee on Doctoral Education	Allen L. Edwards (1952-55) Arthur W. Melton (1952-55) Victor C. Raimy (1952-55) Eliot H. Rodnick (1952-55)

10. The following persons were elected by the Council as members of APA committees:

Committee on Academic Freedom and Conditions of Employment	C. Roger Myers (1952-57)
Education and Training Board Committee on Postdoctoral Education	Joseph M. Bobbitt (1952-53) Ronald Lippitt (1952-53) Neal E. Miller (1952-53) Joseph Zubin (1952-53)

11. The Council nominated from the floor a slate of twelve persons for a newly created Committee on Fund Raising for the APA Building and elected the following five persons: George K. Bennett, Irwin A. Berg, John W. Gardner, Ernest R. Hilgard, and Wallace H. Wulfeck. The Council empowered this Committee to elect its own chairman.

12. It was reported that the following persons, recommended by the Board of Directors, had been approved by the Council on mail ballot as members of APA boards and committees:

Membership Committee	O. Hobart Mowrer (1952-55)
Committee on Precautions in Animal Experimentation	William O. Jenkins Austin H. Riesen
Committee on Audio-Visual Aids	Robert Hoppock Milton F. Metfessel
Committee on International Relations in Psychology	Robert B. MacLeod (1952-53) Robert M. Yerkes (1952-53) Herbert S. Langfeld (1952-54)
Corresponding members	Leo P. Crespi (Germany) Clark L. Hosmer (France) Eugene Jacobson (Norway) Roger W. Russell (England) Maurice E. Troyer (Japan)
Education and Training Board:	
Members-at-large	Stuart W. Cook (1952-53) Donald B. Lindsley (1952-53) E. Lowell Kelly (1952-54) Clifford T. Morgan (1952-54) Bruce V. Moore (1952-53)
Executive Officer and ex-officio member of Board	
Committee on Undergraduate Education	Claude E. Buxton (1952-53) Robert H. Knapp (1952-53) Wilbert J. McKeachie (1952-54) Eleanor O. Miller (1952-54)
Committee on Subdoctoral Education	Elizabeth Duffy (1952-53) Fred McKinney (1952-53) George S. Speer (1952-53) Ralph F. Berdie (1952-54) Milton A. Saffir (1952-54)
Committee on Practicum Training	Karl F. Heiser (1952-53) Donald E. Super (1952-53) Roy Brener (1952-54) Isabelle V. Kendig (1952-54)
Committee on Doctoral Education	Arthur L. Benton (1952-53) Saul Rosenzweig (1952-53) Delos D. Wickens (1952-53) C. Gilbert Wrenn (1952-53) Edward S. Bordin (1952-54)

Committee on Questionnaires	Richard S. Crutchfield (1952-54)
	Bruce V. Moore (1952-54)
	Harold Schlosberg (1952-54)
	Ray C. Hackman
House Committee	James Q. Holsopple
	Willis C. Schaefer
	Jerry W. Carter, Jr.
	Thelma Hunt
	Harry J. Older
	Fillmore H. Sanford

13. The following persons, recommended by the Board of Directors, were approved by the Council as members of APA committees:

Committee on Scientific and Professional Ethics and Conduct	Gilbert J. Rich (1952-53)*
Committee on the Relation of Psychology to Psychiatry	Joseph M. Bobbitt
	John G. Darley
	Edward I. Strongin
	Richard Wittenborn
Committee on Ethical Standards for Psychology	Charles C. Gibbons (1952-55)
	Lloyd G. Humphreys (1952-55)
	Charles A. Weisgerber (1952-55)
	Herbert J. Zucker (1952-55)
Advisory Committee on Legislative Matters	Irwin A. Berg
	Arthur W. Combs
	Roy M. Dorcus
	Albert Ellis
	Stanley G. Estes
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Relations with the Medical Profession	Kenneth W. Spence
	Rollo May
	Dael Wolfe

A suggestion from the floor that the Committee on Ethical Standards for Psychology include a woman was referred to the Board of Directors with power to act.

14. The Council approved the following nominees, recommended by the Board of Directors, to be submitted to the International Union of Scientific Psychology to serve on the general executive committee for the 1954 International Congress of Psychology: George W. Kisker, Carroll C. Pratt, Roger W. Russell, Wayne Dennis, Donald G. Marquis, and Edwin B. Newman.

15. It was reported that the Council had elected by mail ballot the following persons to serve as APA representatives to other organizations:

National Research Council	Meredith P. Crawford (1953-56)
	Carl I. Hovland (1953-56)
	L. L. Thurstone (1953-56)
Social Science Research Council	Ernest R. Hilgard (1953-55)

\* Replacing Norman L. Munn, who is out of the country.

16. It was reported that the following persons, recommended by the Board of Directors, had been approved by the Council on mail ballot as APA representatives to other organizations:

American Documentation Institute	Herbert S. Conrad (1952-54)
American Standards Association Committee Z58 on Standardization of Optics	William Berry (representative)
	Leo M. Hurvich (alternate)
Committee on Mathematical Training of Social Scientists	Clyde H. Coombs
	Allen L. Edwards
War Claims Commission's Special Advisory Committee	John W. Stafford
National Society for Crippled Children and Adults	Salvatore G. DiMichael
National Council for Mobilization of Education	Charles N. Cofer
	Fillmore H. Sanford

17. The Council elected Clifford T. Morgan to serve as APA representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the term 1952-54.

18. The Council, upon recommendation by the Board of Directors, elected F. L. Dimmick as one of the delegates to the Inter-Society Color Council.

19. It was reported that the Board of Directors had appointed Ruth S. Tolman as delegate to the World Federation for Mental Health, with Marie Jahoda as alternate. The President is to appoint observers later.

20. It was reported that the Board of Directors had authorized the President to appoint a representative to Groupement International pour la Co-ordination de la Psychiatrie et des Methodes Psychologiques at an appropriate time.

21. It was reported that the Council had elected by mail ballot the following persons to serve as chairmen of the committees specified for the year 1952-53:

Publications Board	Lee J. Cronbach
Convention Program Committee	Launor F. Carter
Committee on Student Activities	Stanford C. Ericksen
Committee on Public Relations	S. Rains Wallace, Jr.
Membership Committee	John W. Macmillan
Committee on Precautions in Animal Experimentation	Austin H. Riesen

Committee on Audio-Visual Aids	Lester F. Beck	Committee on Academic Freedom and Conditions of Employment	Ernest R. Hilgard
Committee on International Relations in Psychology	Herbert S. Langfeld	Education and Training Board Committee on Postdoctoral Education	O. Hobart Mowrer
Committee on Test Standards	Lee J. Cronbach	Advisory Committee on Legislative Matters	Theodore M. Newcomb
Education and Training Board	E. Lowell Kelly	Committee on Directory of Psychological Service Centers	John G. Darley
Committee on Undergraduate Education	Wilbert J. McKeachie	Committee on Scientific and Professional Ethics and Conduct	Gilbert J. Rich
Committee on Subdoctoral Education	Ralph F. Berdie	Delegates to Inter-Society Color Council	Robert W. Burnham
Committee on Practicum Training	Roy Brenner		
Committee on Doctoral Education	Delos D. Wickens		
Committee on Questionnaires	Willis C. Schaefer		
House Committee	Jerry W. Carter, Jr.		

22. The Council, upon recommendation of the Board of Directors, elected the following persons to serve as chairmen of the committees specified for 1952-53:

Committee on Relation of Psychology to Psychiatry	William A. Hunt
Committee on Ethical Standards for Psychology	Marion E. Bunch
Committee on Relations with the Social Work Profession	Howard E. Mitchell

23. The Council approved a recommendation of the Education and Training Board that the Committee on Psychology in Other Professional Schools and the Committee on the Teaching of Psychology in High Schools be special committees of the Education and Training Board, with their chairmen to be selected from among the members of that Board and that Board to appoint the committee members.

24. It was announced that the persons named in the accompanying list had served during the past year as representatives of the Association to the special functions indicated:

DELEGATE	FUNCTION	DATE
Fillmore H. Sanford	Meeting on Social Sciences and "Study of Tensions," U. S. National Commission for UNESCO	Sept. 21, 1951
Anne Anastasi	Conference on "Women in the Defense Decade," American Council on Education	Sept. 27-28, 1951
S. L. Crawley	Inauguration of the President of Brigham Young University	Oct. 8, 1951
Ronald R. Greene	Inauguration of the President of Denison University	Oct. 12, 1951
Louis Long	Inauguration of the President of Stevens Institute of Technology	Oct. 12, 1951
A. R. Gilliland	Inauguration of the Chancellor of University of Chicago	Oct. 18, 1951
J. Stanley Gray	Inauguration of the President of Agnes Scott College	Oct. 22-23, 1951
James S. Calvin	Inauguration of the President of University of Louisville	Oct. 30, 1951
William S. Barker	Inauguration of the President of Finch Junior College	Nov. 2, 1951
O. R. Chambers	Seventy-fifth Anniversary of University of Oregon	Nov. 2, 1951
Laurie T. Callicutt	Inauguration of the President of Texas Southern University	Nov. 4, 1951
Sheldon J. Korchin	Convention of the National Association for Music Therapy	Nov. 9-11, 1951
Ralph E. Jenson	Inauguration of the President of University of Arizona	Nov. 16, 1951
C. G. Browne	Inauguration of the President of University of Michigan	Nov. 27, 1951
Carl P. Duncan	Centennial Convocation of Northwestern University	Dec. 2, 1951
Delton C. Beier	Meeting of the World Federation for Mental Health, Mexico City	Dec. 12, 1951
Herbert S. Langfeld	Third National Conference, U. S. National Commission for UNESCO	Jan. 27-31, 1952
Gardner Murphy		
Roy E. Hoke	Inauguration of the President of Queens College (Charlotte, N. C.)	Mar. 29, 1952
P. Douglas Courtney	Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science	Apr. 18-19, 1952
Albert Pepitone		



DELEGATE	FUNCTION	DATE
George D. Stoddard	Annual Meeting of the American Council on Education	May 2-3, 1952
Fillmore H. Sanford	National Conference on U. S. Foreign Policy, Department of State	May 6-8, 1952
Carroll C. Pratt	Inauguration of the President of Rutgers University	May 8, 1952
P. W. Stansbury	Inauguration of the President of Bowling Green State University	May 10, 1952
Frank A. Fatzinger	Conference of the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards	June 25-28, 1952
Miles Murphy	Centennial Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association	Aug. 20, 1952
Ruth S. Tolman (Delegate)	Meeting of the World Federation for Mental Health, Brussels	Aug. 25-30, 1952
Lorine Pruette (Observer)		
Ross Thalheimer (Observer)		

## J. MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

1. It was announced that the deaths of the following members had been reported since the 1951 meeting:

## LIFE MEMBERS

Walter V. Bingham	July 7, 1952
F. S. Breed	May 16, 1952
David S. Hill	November 10, 1951
Stella B. Vincent	August 30, 1951

## FELLOWS

Milton Cotzin	September 3, 1951
Clark L. Hull	May 10, 1952
Henry C. Link	January 9, 1952
R. R. G. Watt	May 17, 1952
Beth L. Wellman	March 22, 1952

## ASSOCIATES

McNairy M. Crutchfield	September 24, 1951
Mary West Daingerfield	August, 1952
William R. Duffey	August 28, 1951
John T. Gobey	December 31, 1951
Norman M. Grier	December 26, 1951
Florentine Hackbusch	June 3, 1952
Alma Long	September 25, 1951
Norman MacNaughton	July 12, 1951
Julia Mathews	December 3, 1951
William Orbison	February 14, 1952
Milo R. Stephens	December 14, 1951
Norma L. Stimson	November 11, 1951

2. It was announced that the following persons had been granted status as Life Members since the 1951 meeting:

Lucy D. Boring	B. F. Haught
Fowler D. Brooks	Sara Stinchfield Hawk
Charles A. Coburn	Harry M. Johnson
Bess V. Cunningham	Forrest A. Kingsbury
Arnold Gesell	Harry Dexter Kitson
Myrtle Mann Gillet	Frances E. Lowell
Louis D. Hartson	W. R. Miles

Katharine Murdoch  
Isa D. Reed  
Walter Dill Scott

Edward K. Strong, Jr.  
Edward C. Tolman  
Robert M. Yerkes

3. It was announced that the following persons had resigned since the 1951 meeting:

## FELLOWS

Luton Ackerson  
Louis Gellermann

## ASSOCIATES

John J. Agoa	Mary Adah Gray
Vee Holt Alvarez-Tostado	Renatus Hartogs
Grace F. Atkins	Ann B. Hendy
Oscar Backstrom, Jr.	Helene F. Jacobson
Harold Vernon Bartlett	Marceline S. Jaques
Alex Bavelas	Thelma C. Johnson
Stanley C. Benz	Joan C. Kalborn
Mary D. Berks	Edward Y. Kalpakian
Gertrude M. Bigelow	Anita L. Kassen
Elsie V. Blasdel	Margaret V. Kennedy
Rosabel Velde Brown	Morton J. Keston
Dorothy Toobert Burstein	Eleanor Klein
James A. Carrell	Muriel Landsberg
Han Piao Chen	Hazel Lincoln Lang
Angus W. Clarke, Jr.	Vernon F. Larsen
Earle A. Cleveland	Nissim Morris Levy
R. Maurine Clow	Lorraine MacLean
Alfred B. Cope	Alexander A. Maleski
Vincent F. Crowninshield	Phyllis L. Martin
David W. Danforth	Helen G. McConaty
Jeanne C. Davis	Marie Meier
Rose Andrea DiMeo	Alfred L. Moseley
Robert E. Dixon	Lois Noble
Ruth Abells Douglas	Mary R. Norris
Othra Elsie Eaton	Ruth Mayer O'Neal
Kay Edmondston	Arthur T. Orner
Margaret E. Fairbairn	Marjorie Parks
Natalie S. Feldman	Glenn R. Pease
Louise Finney-Chisholm	Harry J. Peightel
Roland A. Fitzpatrick	Watson O'D. Pierce
Anne E. Fleming	Louise Price
Marion T. Goldberg	G. Elmore Reaman

Olivia Burnett Rivers  
Margaret H. Sanderson  
Mary Alice Seibert  
Stanford Evertsen Seidner  
Annette Silbert  
Francena L. Stafford  
Evelyn M. Stager  
George E. Stauffer  
Elizabeth C. Strickland  
Vernon D. Sutcher  
R. Brodie Taylor

Lillian Tow  
Carl F. Trieb  
Anne E. Turner  
William D. Varnell  
Robert S. Wattles  
Ruth E. Welty  
Paul K. Winston  
Walter A. Woods  
John R. Yale  
Myra V. Zable

William M. Cruickshank  
Natalie T. Darcy  
Charles S. Dewey  
Georgia Dunn  
Albert Ellis

Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology  
Division of Educational Psychology  
Division of Industrial and Business Psychology  
Division on Esthetics  
Division of Personality and Social Psychology  
Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology

4. It was announced that the following persons had been reinstated since the 1951 meeting:

Eva R. Balken  
Daniel Safier

5. It was announced that 1,426 persons were elected Associates of the APA as of January 1, 1952, as reported in the *American Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 36-42, 164.

6. It was announced that the following persons, elected as Associates as of January 1, 1952, did not confirm their election by payment of their first year's dues:

Mary L. Crocker  
Jasper W. Holley  
Melvin Rosenthal  
Albert Shire

7. The Council, upon recommendation of the appropriate division and nomination by the Board of Directors, elected the following persons as Fellows of the APA:

Lawrence E. Abt	Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology
Gordon V. Anderson	Division on Evaluation and Measurement
	Division of Counseling and Guidance
Dugald S. Arbuckle	Division of Counseling and Guidance
William J. Arnold	Division of General Psychology
Phillip F. Ashton	Division on the Teaching of Psychology
Leopold Bellak	Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology
Anna Berliner	Division of Experimental Psychology
James E. Birren	Division on Maturity and Old Age
Benjamin S. Bloom	Division of Educational Psychology
Maria Brick	Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology
Thomas E. Christensen	Division of Counseling and Guidance
Walter Houston Clark	Division of Personality and Social Psychology

I. E. Farber  
Nicholas A. Fattu  
Raymond H. Fletcher

John W. French  
L. Rene Gaiennie  
Howard E. Geiger

Eleanor J. Gibson  
Alberta S. Gilinsky  
William W. Grings

Julia Heil Heinlein  
Lyle K. Henry  
Vincent V. Herr

Marshall S. Hiskey  
Marjorie K. P. Honzik  
Sheldon J. Korchin

G. Gorham Lane  
Lawrence G. Lindahl  
Henry Clay Lindgren

D. B. Lucas  
Melvin H. Marx  
William B. Michael

Peter J. Napoli  
Erland N. P. Nelson

Division of Experimental Psychology  
Division on Evaluation and Measurement  
Division of Industrial and Business Psychology  
Division on Evaluation and Measurement  
Division of Industrial and Business Psychology  
Division of Industrial and Business Psychology  
Division of Experimental Psychology  
Division of Experimental Psychology  
Division on Evaluation and Measurement  
Division of Military Psychology  
Division on Childhood and Adolescence  
Division of Educational Psychology  
Division on the Teaching of Psychology  
Division of Educational Psychology  
Division on Childhood and Adolescence  
Division of Personality and Social Psychology  
Division of General Psychology  
Division of Industrial and Business Psychology  
Division of Counseling and Guidance  
Division of Industrial and Business Psychology  
Division of Experimental Psychology  
Division on Evaluation and Measurement  
Division of Educational Psychology  
Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology  
The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues—A Division of the APA

Martin J. Nelson	Division of Educational Psychology	Theodora M. Abel	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
Harold J. Palmer	Division of Counseling and Guidance	Ethel M. Abernethy	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
Julian H. Pathman	Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology	Carl L. Altmaier, Jr.	Division of Consulting Psychology
Marian Radke-Yarrow	Division on Childhood and Adolescence	Alfred L. Baldwin	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
Thomas W. Reese	Division of Experimental Psychology	Katharine M. Banham	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
Grace Rubin-Rabson	Division on Esthetics	Nancy Bayley	Division on Maturity and Old Age
Jay T. Rusmore	Division of Industrial and Business Psychology	Bruno Bettelheim	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
Fillmore H. Sanford	Division of Personality and Social Psychology	Albert L. Billig	Division of General Psychology
Douglas E. Scates	Division on Evaluation and Measurement	Morton E. Bitterman	Division of Experimental Psychology
Winifred S. Scott	Division of Educational Psychology	Peter Blos	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
Edward Joseph Shoben, Jr.	Division of Counseling and Guidance	Fred Brown	Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology
Henry Clay Smith	Division on the Teaching of Psychology	Arthur Burton	Division of Psychologists in Public Service
M. Brewster Smith	Division of Personality and Social Psychology	Norman Cameron	Division of Personality and Social Psychology
Virginia M. Staudt	The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues—A Division of the APA	Wendell R. Carlson	Division of General Psychology
Celia Stendler	Division on the Teaching of Psychology	Evelyn M. Carrington	Division of Psychologists in Public Service
G. Raymond Stone	Division on Childhood and Adolescence	Launor F. Carter	Division of Military Psychology
Mildred C. Templin	Division of Experimental Psychology	Teobaldo Casanova	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
W. A. Thalman	Division on Evaluation and Measurement	Arthur W. Combs	The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues—A Division of the APA
Ledyard R. Tucker	Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology	Meredith P. Crawford	Division on Evaluation and Measurement
Morgan Upton	Division of Experimental Psychology	Henry S. Curtis	Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology
Claire Myers Vernier	Division of Experimental Psychology	Paul L. Dressel	Division of Educational Psychology
Edward L. Walker	Division on Evaluation and Measurement	Harold A. Edgerton	Division of Military Psychology
Morey J. Wantman	Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology	Horace B. English	Division of Consulting Psychology
Elizabeth B. Wolf	Division of Experimental Psychology	Paul E. Fields	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
Philip Worchel	Division of Educational Psychology	Else Frenkel-Brunswik	Division of Experimental Psychology
		James J. Gibson	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
		Ruth E. Hartley	Division on Esthetics
		Glen L. Heathers	Division of Personality and Social Psychology
		Elisabeth F. Hellersberg	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
			Division on Childhood and Adolescence

8. The following, already Fellows of the APA, were nominated and elected for Fellow status in the divisions as indicated:



William M. Hinton	Division on the Teaching of Psychology	May V. Seagoe	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
J. Q. Holsopple	Division of Consulting Psychology	David Segel	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
Thomas H. Howells	Division on Esthetics	Saul B. Sells	Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology
Theodore A. Jackson	Division of Industrial and Business Psychology	Helen Shacter	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
Donald M. Johnson	Division on the Teaching of Psychology	John M. Stalnaker	Division of Consulting Psychology
Mary Cover Jones	Division on Childhood and Adolescence	Charles R. Strother	Division of Consulting Psychology
Goldie R. Kaback	Division of Counseling and Guidance	Donald E. Swanson	Division of Counseling and Guidance
Robert C. Kammerer	Division on Childhood and Adolescence	Keith Sward	Division on Esthetics
William E. Kappauf	Division of Experimental Psychology	Ross Thalheimer	Division of General Psychology
Ida B. Kelley	Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology		Division of Personality and Social Psychology
John R. Kinzer	Division on Esthetics	L. L. Thurstone	Division on Esthetics
David Kopel	Division of Educational Psychology		Division of Consulting Psychology
Josephine C. Kurtz	Division on the Teaching of Psychology	Lee E. Travis	Division of Consulting Psychology
Samuel B. Kutash	Division of Consulting Psychology	Read D. Tuddenham	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
Beatrice A. Le Craft	Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology	J. E. Wallace Wallin	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
Abraham S. Luchins	Division of Experimental Psychology	Joseph Weitz	Division of Industrial and Business Psychology
	Division of Personality and Social Psychology	Livingston Welch	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
Eli S. Marks	Division of Personality and Social Psychology	Heinz Werner	Division on Childhood and Adolescence
	Division of Psychologists in Public Service	Carroll A. Whitmer	Division of Consulting Psychology
Edith Meyer	Division on Childhood and Adolescence	Austin B. Wood	Division on the Teaching of Psychology
Alexander Mintz	The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues—A Division of the APA	Richard P. Youtz	Division on the Teaching of Psychology
T. Ernest Newland	Division of School Psychologists	Joseph Zubin	Division of Experimental Psychology
Cyril C. O'Brien	Division on the Teaching of Psychology		
	Division of Personality and Social Psychology		
Jay L. Otis	Division of Consulting Psychology		
Richard M. Page	Division of Industrial and Business Psychology		
Victor C. Raimy	Division of Consulting Psychology		
Wilbert S. Ray	Division of Personality and Social Psychology		
A. A. Roback	Division of Personality and Social Psychology		
Lawrence S. Rogers	Division of Consulting Psychology		
Edward A. Rundquist	Division of Military Psychology		

9. The Council approved a recommendation of an *Ad Hoc* Council Subcommittee appointed to hear an ethics case that the report on this case of the Committee on Scientific and Professional Ethics and Conduct be adopted. The recommendation of this Committee, which thus was approved by vote of the Council, was that the Council should expel from membership in the APA a member who, by his own admission, had misrepresented his professional status by (a) having himself listed as "Dr." in a telephone directory and (b) listing himself as "Dr." on certain faculty records, when in fact he did not possess any type of doctoral degree.

## REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY

*To the Council of Representatives:*

The Board of Directors met March 20, 21, 22, and 23 at The Michigan Union, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The Board convened from 9:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M., 1:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M., and 7:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. on March 20; from 9:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M., 2:00 P.M. to 5:45 P.M., and 8:00 P.M. to 10:45 P.M. on March 21; from 9:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and 1:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. on March 22; and from 9:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and 1:30 P.M. to 4:15 P.M. on March 23.

The following persons were present: J. McV. Hunt, Robert R. Sears (March 20-21), Laurance F. Shaffer, Carroll L. Shartle, E. Lowell Kelly, Rensis Likert, Jean W. Macfarlane, Robert L. Thorndike, O. Hobart Mowrer, Arthur W. Melton, Fillmore H. Sanford, and Dorothy C. Adkins.

## I. REPORTS

## A. Reports of Actions since September 1951

## 1. Board of Directors

a. Victor C. Raimy was appointed Executive Officer of the Education and Training Board; Helen Nahm, Mary Ford, E. Llewellyn Queener, and George A. Miller were appointed to the Education and Training Board's Committee on Psychology in Other Professional Schools, and Milton A. Saffir was appointed to its Committee on Subdoctoral Education; and Stephen M. Corey was elected Chairman of the APA Advisory Editorial Board for the *Journal of Educational Psychology*.

b. The following panel was selected from division nominations to advise USAFI on text material in the area of psychology of adjustment: Irwin A. Berg, Edward S. Bordin, W. A. Bousfield, Rex Collier, James H. Elder, Nicholas Hobbs, William A. Hunt, Arthur Jenness, E. Lowell Kelly, Robert Leeper, David C. McClelland, Fred McKinney, Norman L. Munn, Glenn V. Ramsey, Fritz Redl, Francis P. Robinson, Floyd L. Ruch, Morton A. Seidenfeld, Laurance F. Shaffer, Franklin J. Shaw, Edward J. Shoben, Jr., Lawrence H. Stewart, Donald E. Super, Percival M. Symonds, and C. Gilbert Wrenn.

c. The following panel was selected from division nominations to advise USAFI on text material in the psychology of personality at the high-school

level: Theodora Abel, Donald K. Adams, Gordon W. Allport, Thelma G. Alper, Donald T. Campbell, Charles N. Cofer, Richard S. Crutchfield, Wayne Dennis, John Dollard, Horace B. English, B. von Haller Gilmer, Ernest R. Hilgard, Robert Leeper, Clarence J. Leuba, Fred McKinney, O. Hobart Mowrer, Theodore M. Newcomb, Vincent Nowlis, Ralph H. Ojemann, Victor C. Raimy, Fritz Redl, Floyd L. Ruch, Laurance F. Shaffer, Percival M. Symonds, and Robert W. White.

d. The Board approved sending the agenda for its spring meeting to the Council and to divisional officers and asking them to suggest names for committee slates.

e. Because hotel space was unavailable for an over-the-weekend schedule, the dates for the 1952 annual meeting were changed to September 1-6.

f. The 1954 annual meeting in New York will be September 3-8, in accordance with the preferences of a sample of the membership.

g. The Manpower Analysis Branch of the Office of Naval Research contributed about \$2,000 for analysis of the APA register-directory questionnaires.

h. The USPHS was requested to provide \$18,000 to support the E & T program for 1952-53.

i. A budget of \$300 for the Building Committee was approved.

j. A budget of \$500 for the Committee on Academic Freedom and Conditions of Employment was approved.

k. The price of the *Journal of Consulting Psychology* to APA members was changed to \$3.50, in accord with the intent of the Council action in September 1951. An explanatory memorandum was sent to the Council and a correction made in the published *Proceedings*.

l. Distribution by the Central Office of a Syracuse University report on contract research was approved.

## 2. President

a. The President appointed the following Committee on the Utilization of Manpower upon the basis of Council action last September as recommended by the Division on the Teaching of Psychology: Leonard Carmichael (chairman), John C. Flanagan, Frank A. Geldard, Charles S. Gersoni, Rensis Likert, Marion W. Richardson, Morton A. Seidenfeld, and Robert L. Thorndike.

b. The President appointed the following subcommittee of the Board to review Fellowship election procedures as directed by Council action of September 1951: O. Hobart Mowrer (chairman), Laurance F. Shaffer, and Robert L. Thorndike.

### 3. Recording Secretary

The objection of one member to the 1951 Council action not to print committee reports was reported.

### 4. Treasurer

The financial report for 1951 was accepted by the Board.

### 5. Executive Secretary

a. It was reported that the APA on October 12, 1951, paid \$400 annual dues to the International Union of Scientific Psychology (approved by Council, September, 1949). The Board voted to ask the Secretary-General of the International Union of Scientific Psychology to present a full report of progress at the September, 1952 meeting, particularly with reference to negotiations for affiliation of that union with the International Council of Scientific Unions and to its relation with the International Congress of Psychology.

b. The Executive Secretary appointed a half-time Technical Aide to the Conference of State Psychological Associations.

## II. COMMITTEE REPORTS

### A. Committee on Public Relations

The Board received the report of the Committee on Public Relations with thanks.

The Committee had made the following recommendations to the Board:

1. That the APA consider hiring trained journalists preceding APA meetings to prepare press releases on newsworthy papers, under the close direction of the APA Public Information Officer.

2. That the APA attempt to provide this service for the 1952 meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association and, if successful, try it again at the APA convention in Washington.

3. That in the March, 1952 call for papers each author be asked:

a. whether or not he is willing to have his paper the subject of a prepared press release;

b. whether, if so, he wishes to see the write-up before the release; and

c. whether he can have a full version of the talk ready by 1 August 1952 if it is requested.

4. That the Program Committee of each division be requested to designate, among the papers they select, those which do and do not seem newsworthy.

The Board voted to request the Program Committees of the divisions and the Committee on Public Relations to select a number of abstracts that look significant from the standpoint of publicity, to have the Program Committees request the authors of the selected abstracts to submit complete copies of their papers in time to have press releases prepared, to have one person prepare press releases, and to have the Committee on Public Relations evaluate the results. A budget of not to exceed \$1,000 was approved for this function. The Executive Secretary was instructed to design this service in the form of an experiment so that an appraisal of its value can be made.

### B. Advisory Committee on Legislative Matters

The Board voted to receive a preliminary report from the Advisory Committee on Legislative Matters, to express its appreciation to the Committee, and to encourage the Committee to continue to keep the Executive Secretary and the Board informed on legislative matters.

The Board took a straw vote on a number of questions raised by the Committee: it voted that the APA should develop a policy concerning legislation relevant to psychologists, that the APA should not actively stimulate legislation designed primarily to protect psychologists, that certification is preferable to licensing of psychologists, that the APA should attempt to prevent legislation that limits the rights of psychologists, and that general certification for all psychologists is preferable to different certification for different kinds of psychologists. The Board tabled the question of whether or not the APA should state a definition as to who is a psychologist and who is not and did not take a straw vote on such questions as "grandfather" clauses, educational level or other controls for determining who should be covered by legislation, accrediting of universities in relation to legislation, financial matters relating to legislation, consequences of violation of legislation, and membership on examination boards for legislation.

The Board voted to send the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Relations with the Medical Profession and the results of the Board's straw votes to the Advisory Committee on Legislative Matters, for that Committee to transmit to the Conference of



State Psychological Associations; and to request the Committee to analyze the problem further and make recommendations on policy questions where appropriate.

The Board voted that the report be edited and distributed to the Council before the September, 1952 meeting, with an explanatory statement that the Board at its March meeting considered the controversial issues mentioned in the report and that, while no action was taken at that time, informal reactions to several issues were obtained by means of the straw votes mentioned above.

#### C. Committee on Ethical Standards for Psychology

It was reported that the Committee has received permission from the Rockefeller Foundation to use an unexpended balance of \$1,978.97 from an original award of \$8,100 for its work up to September, 1952.

#### D. Committee on Relations with Speech Pathologists

The Committee on Relations with Speech Pathologists has recommended that it be dissolved and that steps be taken to create a joint committee of the APA and the American Speech and Hearing Association. The Board voted to dissolve the present committee and to instruct the Executive Secretary to write a letter to the American Speech and Hearing Association expressing regret that its viewpoint has been inadequately considered heretofore and offering to appoint a new committee along lines to be worked out with them if they believe such a committee would be useful.

#### E. Committee on Royalties Contributed to the APA

A report from the Committee on Royalties Contributed to the APA was received with thanks. The Committee recommended that (1) a separate corporation known as "The American Psychological Foundation" be established; (2) the Foundation receive gifts of any amount from psychologists and others; (3) the APA set up boards and committees for the operation of the Foundation and for decisions on uses of funds. The Board voted to transmit these recommendations to the Council for action by mail vote and instructed the Executive Secretary to initiate legal staff work and consult with the committee on steps to implement action. The Board voted to request the Council to approve by mail that the Committee on Incorporation consist of the last seven presidents of the APA willing to serve.

#### F. *Ad Hoc* Committee on Relations with the Medical Profession

The Board considered at some length a revision of a report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Relations with the Medical Profession. The report consists of two parts, one on professional relations in general and one on relations with the medical profession. The Board voted to commend the report to the Council for discussion at the September meeting and to invite comments from individual members through appropriate divisions to assist it in preparing recommendations for Council action on the Committee's recommendations. The Board approved a statement to preface the report. The Board voted to publish the first part of the report in the *American Psychologist* and to ask the Committee to explore the possibility of redrafting the second part before its publication.

#### G. Education and Training Board

The Board received the report of the Education and Training Board with thanks.

The E & T Board had reviewed the summary reports and ratings of university training programs in clinical psychology in detail and unanimously approved them. The Board of Directors approved the recommendations regarding the ratings of clinical training programs as transmitted by the E & T Board and the wording of a form letter to be sent to departments rated on the basis of an interim report only. The Board approved publication, in the *American Psychologist*, of the ratings of the clinical training programs preceded by a statement essentially the same as the corresponding statement in the May, 1951 issue. It was voted that the list should be headed "List of Doctoral Training Programs in Clinical Psychology Approved by the Education and Training Board, with the Concurrence of the Board of Directors, American Psychological Association (March, 1952)."

The Board voted to recommend to the Council approval of a recommendation of the E & T Board that the Committee on Psychology in Other Professional Schools be changed from a standing committee of that Board to a special committee, its chairman to be designated by the Council of Representatives upon nomination by the Board of Directors from among the members-at-large of the E & T Board, its present membership to continue without rotation or staggered terms, and its future status as a special or standing committee to be determined by

the Board of Directors upon recommendation from the E & T Board.

The Board voted, with one dissenting vote, to establish a special committee to be called the Committee on the Teaching of Psychology in High Schools. This committee is to gather facts concerning the teaching of psychology in high schools, explore courses of action, and formulate recommendations for the E & T Board.

The Board approved the E & T Board's recommendation that a standing Committee on Postdoctoral Education be created.

The Board voted, with one dissenting vote, to recommend to the E & T Board that predoctoral training be transferred to the Committee on Doctoral Education, with the Committee on Subdoctoral Education to be concerned only with the terminal MA.

The Board voted to approve a recommendation that training institutions consider the desirability of bringing the "Statement" of the Committee on Ethical Standards for Psychology to the attention of all graduate students in psychology and helping such students understand the various applications of the "Statement." The Board voted to authorize the Committee on Undergraduate Education, acting through and with the cooperation of the Executive Secretary, to explore the possibilities for foundation support of two full-time fellowships for a year, to be used for visitation and detailed interviewing at representative samples of smaller colleges in surveying the responsibilities and conditions of work and scholarship for psychology teachers.

The Board voted to authorize the E & T Board to establish such task committees as it needs, obtaining specific approval from the APA Board for any funds such committees may require beyond the E & T Board budget.

### III. NOMINATIONS

A list of proposed nominees for boards and committees suggested by Council members, divisional officers, and committee chairmen was available.

The Board voted that Rensis Likert, Jean Macfarlane, and Arthur Melton would constitute the Board's subcommittee to advise on the *American Psychologist*, their names to be included on the inside cover page as Advisory Editors.

The Board added Stanley G. Estes to the Advisory Committee on Legislative Matters effective immediately.

### IV. FUTURE MEETINGS

#### A. 1953 and 1954 Meetings

Since September 4-9 (over the Labor Day weekend) are the only possible dates for Michigan State, the Board agreed to these dates for the 1953 meetings. According to Council vote, the 1954 meetings will be held in New York City in the Penn Zone Hotels. The Board earlier voted by mail in favor of the dates September 3 (Friday) through September 8 (Wednesday).

#### B. The International Congress

The possibility of holding the International Congress in conjunction with the 1954 APA meetings was discussed. The Board voted that, in view of the fact that the McCarran Act has not been modified, the APA will express its desire to join the Canadian Psychological Association in inviting the International Congress to meet in Montreal, preferably in the early summer of 1954, at dates to be decided by an appropriate committee of the two associations. The Board took informal action to name an interim committee consisting of Rensis Likert and Lowell Kelly, with the understanding that they would consult with Donald Marquis, to initiate plans for the International Congress in 1954 and to report to the Board at the September 1952 meeting.

The Executive Secretary was instructed to write to the Penn Zone Hotels in New York City informing them that the APA has decided that it cannot appropriately invite the International Congress of Psychology to meet in New York City, because of the McCarran Act.

#### C. Convention Manager

The Board discussed briefly the question of continuing the practice of using the same convention manager versus using a different on-the-scenes member of the APA each year. The consensus was that the Executive Secretary should make the decision on this matter.

#### D. Request of Psi Chi to hold its Meetings in Conjunction with the 1952 APA Convention

Problems presented when other organizations hold meetings in conjunction with the APA convention were considered. It was voted that space and time within available facilities be provided for the Psi Chi meetings. It was voted that the APA not print in the annual program titles of papers or program schedules for papers for which abstracts have not

been reviewed and approved by the Program Committee.

E. Request of American Statistical Association for Joint Sponsorship by Division 14 and ASA of Program Sessions at ASA Annual Meeting in 1952

In view of the fact that a division can hold a meeting apart from the APA at any time, it was not considered appropriate for the APA to act on a request concerning a meeting of an APA division with another organization. It was suggested that divisions of the APA should inform the APA office of meetings they plan to hold with other organizations.

#### V. MEMBERSHIP

A. Report of Board Subcommittee on Fellowship Election Procedures

The Board's Subcommittee on Fellowship Election Procedures had proposed two procedures, the first for immediate use and the next for use two years hence. It was voted that at the 1952 meeting the names of applicants for Fellowship and their sponsors will be posted, with members having an opportunity to communicate any question to the APA office on the understanding that action will be delayed on any case about which serious questions are raised. In the listing, it will be made clear that the names of applicants are submitted by Membership Committees of the divisions and have not yet been acted upon by the divisions or by the Board or Council. The *American Psychologist* will contain a notice that this procedure of listing names is to be followed.

The President requested the Board subcommittee to continue to study the Bylaws provisions on membership, with the aim of recommending more uniform procedures among the divisions. It was voted that the Board would recommend to the Council for action at the September meeting a clearly formulated series of motions for procedures to be followed in 1953 and thereafter, including recommendations for uniform application blanks.

B. Revised Application Blanks for Associate Membership

The revised application blanks for Associate membership leave the question of how the APA can get information from the person who is asked to endorse an application but who does not wish to endorse it. It was noted that the APA might initiate

inquiries to various persons associated with an applicant rather than limit its sources of information to sponsors selected by the applicant. The Board voted to ask the APA Membership Committee to study the procedures of applying for Associate membership, including the application blanks, and the whole procedure of electing Associates, and to report to the Board before its September meeting.

C. Applications for Associate Membership: Cases Deferred by Membership Committee

The Board voted to elect seven new Associates, with membership effective as of January 1, 1952.

#### VI. PUBLICATION MATTERS

A. 1952 Directory

Several alternatives to a complete directory or an address list for 1952 were considered. The Board voted to direct the Executive Secretary to appoint an *ad hoc* committee consisting of IBM specialists among the membership to explore the possible application of IBM alphabetic equipment to printing a directory of names and addresses, as well as other possible applications of IBM equipment to work in the Central Office. The Executive Secretary was directed not to undertake the usual kind of complete directory for 1952 until further instructed.

B. Fees for Student Journal Group

The present fees for the Student Journal Group are \$7.50 a year, which covers subscriptions to the *American Psychologist* and to *Psychological Abstracts* (the directory is also provided). In addition, students are permitted to subscribe to the *Psychological Bulletin* for \$2.00 a year. The Council in September, 1951 increased the subscription rates of voluntary journals and presumably also to the student group. To comply with postal regulations the statement on the dues bill about the cost of the two journals above will have to be changed to \$4.00 each, effective January 1953. The Board voted to report to the Council that the action of increasing the subscription rates of voluntary journals to members has been interpreted as including students and that increase in subscription rates to outsiders will require an increase in fees for the Student Journal Group to \$8.00 effective January 1953.

C. Dues for Foreign Affiliates

Foreign Affiliates now pay \$4.00 a year and receive the *American Psychologist* and the directory. The dues bill contains a statement that the subscrip-



tion rate for the journal is \$4.00 and that the directory is free. The Board approved this statement.

#### D. Free Reprints

The action of last September abolishing free journal reprints for manuscripts submitted after January 1, 1952, was reviewed. The Board passed a motion to request the Publications Board to reconsider the matter of costs now borne by authors, including costs of reprints, and to prepare recommendations to the Board and Council. The Board voted to ask the Finance Committee, the Executive Secretary, and the auditors to review the allocation of charges against journals, with the understanding that they would communicate with the Publications Board.

#### E. Report on *American Psychologist*

The Board voted to have on the agenda for the September meeting a report from the editor on the *American Psychologist*.

### VII. CENTRAL OFFICE

#### A. Placement System

Various issues in deciding on the merits of the present "personalized" placement service of the Central Office versus a less expensive more "impersonal" system were discussed. The Board instructed the Executive Secretary to abandon the present type of placement service and at the earliest possible date to adopt a new plan, combining personalized placement activities at regional and annual meetings with a periodic Employment Bulletin. It was to list openings without identifying the specific employing agency, and inquiries were to be sent to the Central Office and forwarded to the employer. It also was to list applicants, with their qualifications described in their own terms (age, sex, preferred locations, degrees, experience, salary limits, etc.), the applicants to be charged one-half the cost of the listing.

#### B. General Operations

The Board's Subcommittee on Central Office Affairs considered several questions related to personnel in the Central Office, including the most effective way of handling the matter of tenure of professional employees in the Central Office. The Board voted that, in view of the need for continuity in the Central Office, the normal term of employment for professional employees will not expire with the term of the Executive Secretary but will extend one year beyond, with the understanding that a new

Executive Secretary may of course take action before this extended termination date to reappoint them for another term extending one year beyond the end of his term.

#### C. Travel Budget for Central Office Employees

The Board voted to increase the Central Office travel budget from \$1,500 to \$2,000, to provide for some travel of Central Office employees in addition to the Executive Secretary.

### VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

#### A. Principles on the Qualifications of Clinical Psychologists

Division 7 and Division 16 requested the Board to consider recommending that ABEPP adopt principles to insure (a) that clinical psychologists are adequately trained in the psychology of all age groups and (b) that clinical psychologists who specialize in work with children have adequate training and experience. The Board referred this request to the Education and Training Board and to ABEPP, without recommendation, for their consideration, calling attention to the ethical problem involved when a psychologist works in an area for which he is not qualified. The Board voted that cases of persons shifting into fields in which they are not qualified by training and experience should be referred to the Committee on Scientific and Professional Ethics and Conduct and, if they are diplomates, to ABEPP.

#### B. Assignment of Numbers of Council Representatives to APA Divisions

The Board approved the allotment of numbers of division representatives for 1952-53, based on present division membership as reported by the Executive Secretary.

#### C. A "Museum of Psychology"

It has been suggested that APA consider establishing at national headquarters a psychological museum in which historical instruments and manuscripts might be collected and displayed. The Board tabled action on this proposal until more information on space is available.

#### D. Booklet on "Careers in Psychology"

The need for a booklet on "Careers in Psychology" was again presented. The Board reaffirmed a previous action to authorize the Executive Secretary to proceed with drafting such a booklet, giving it

high priority and consulting with other persons as desired.

#### E. Expenses of Representatives to Other Organizations

The Board voted that when an officially delegated representative to another organization does not believe that he or his employer should pay for such items as luncheons or registration fees charged by the organizations, the APA will reimburse him upon receipt of a formal request.

#### F. SPSSI Suggestion about Governmental Security Programs

The Council of SPSSI has suggested that the Board consider sponsoring an inquiry into the effects of current security programs on psychology, psychologists, and the government. The Board considered whether facts are or can be made available on whether or not scientific progress is hindered by loyalty checks. The Board instructed the Executive Secretary to discuss with S. S. Stevens the possible desirability of exploring the problem further with other associations such as NRC and AAAS.

#### G. Action Regarding the University of California

The question of under what circumstances the APA should lift its ban against the University of California was discussed. The consensus was that the ban should not be lifted as long as the reason for it still exists.

#### H. Possible APA Efforts to Foster Better International Relations in Psychology

Several members, and Herbert H. Williams of the Institute of International Education, have expressed a hope that the APA will consider how to overcome barriers to international communication among psychologists by such means as (a) planning itineraries of visiting foreign psychologists; (b) seeking support for exchange professorships; (c) seeking Ford Foundation funds for fellowships for foreign scholars. The Board voted that the various proposals be sent to the Committee on International Relations for recommendations. The Board also referred to this Committee the problem of contacting appropriate persons, in the government and elsewhere, responsible for the exchange of postdoctoral foreign fellows in an effort to develop workable itineraries.

#### I. McCarran Act

It was voted to concur strongly in the resolution on the McCarran Act passed by AAAS in December

1951. It was the consensus that follow-up action pertaining to the motion might best be delayed until it was known definitely where the International Congress would meet.

#### J. Malpractice Insurance

The Board authorized the President to appoint a task committee, with representatives from appropriate divisions and with no budget, to explore the advantages and limitations of so-called malpractice insurance for psychologists and to report to the Board before its September meeting.

#### K. Suggestion Regarding Election to Council of Representatives

The Board considered ways of maximizing participation of Council members in APA business, including arrangements whereby the president, past-president, and president-elect of each division would be Council members. Several divisions have their secretaries as Council members, and they could also amend their Bylaws to have other officers be Council members. There could be more mail balloting, special news letters could be sent to Council members, and the Council could receive Board minutes earlier than September. There was a consensus that it would be desirable to take such steps to increase the participation of the Council in APA business.

#### L. Special Medals

Interest has been expressed in creating a medal, in honor of a particular psychologist, to be awarded annually, with or without monetary award, to an APA member. The consensus was that the APA as such should not initiate such awards but would be receptive to administering them. Action was postponed.

#### M. Building Business

It was reported that the APA had purchased a property at 1333 16th St. and was applying for Zoning Board permission to occupy it. The Executive Secretary raised several general questions pertaining to the building for the Board to consider. The Board voted to proceed with a drive to raise money to complete a building fund. The consensus was that a direct mail approach should be used after the Zoning Board had acted. The Board instructed the House Committee to explore the feasibility of using the space above the garage of the new property as office space to be rented to nonprofit organizations and to report to the Committee that the Board believes this to be desirable.

#### N. Representative to Meeting in Mexico

It has been requested that the Board name an APA member as IUSP delegate to a congress of the World Organization for Early Childhood Education to be held in Mexico City in August, 1952. The Board agreed to ask the Division on Childhood and Adolescence to suggest names to be considered.

#### O. Psychologists and Social Security

The New York Association of Psychologists in Private Practice has called to the attention of the APA that psychologists, unlike physicians, lawyers, Christian Science practitioners, etc., are not exempt from making Social Security tax payments. It was informally agreed that the Executive Secretary would write the NYAPPP that it is the consensus of the Board that it is to the advantage of psychologists to be included.

The Board directed the Executive Secretary to obtain from the OASI and the Bureau of Internal Revenue a formal ruling on whether or not royalties, consultation fees, lecture fees, and other honoraria are subject to social security taxes. (It is considered desirable that they be so and that any official ruling obtained be published).

#### P. Psychological Services as Tax-Deductible Expenses

The NYAPPP has called to the APA's attention that, while medical and dental expenses are deductible from income for income tax purposes, fees paid to psychologists for psychotherapy are not. No action was taken, since it was pointed out that the only way to obtain a ruling is to get a case into court.

#### Q. Budget for Finance Committee

The Board approved a budget of \$500 for the Finance Committee to permit it to meet this spring.

#### R. Committee on Standards for Psychological Service Centers

In September, 1951 the Council voted to withhold action on the report of the Committee on Standards for Psychological Service Centers pending completion of a pilot study by the Connecticut State Psychological Society, which has since decided not to conduct a study. The Board voted that the President should appoint a special committee of the Council to review the report in detail, transmitting

recommendations through the Board for appropriate Council action at the September meeting.

#### S. Letter of Thanks to the University of Michigan

The Board voted that the President of the APA should write to Dr. Harlan H. Hatcher, President of the University of Michigan, with copies to Mr. Frank Kuenzel, Manager of the Michigan Union, and to Dr. Donald Marquis, Chairman of the Department of Psychology, to thank them for having extended the hospitality of the university to the APA Board.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY C. ADKINS  
*Recording Secretary*

### REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR 1951

#### *To the Council of Representatives:*

The accompanying table gives the figures for APA income and expenses for 1951. The figures in the table are taken from the official auditor's report.

Perhaps the outstanding fact about 1951 finances is that we ended the year with a deficit of \$13,217.26. We had a total income of \$287,375.20 and a total expenditure of \$300,592.46. The major factor in the deficit was the \$34,441.73 spent to produce the 670-page biographical directory. This volume cost us approximately \$2.87 a copy and was distributed to members and affiliates without charge.

In 1952, preliminary figures indicate, we will end the year without an operating deficit, but we will assume an indebtedness of \$75,000 to help cover the costs of purchasing and refurbishing the new national headquarters.

While the Association does not possess the amount of reserves generally regarded as proper for organizations like APA, we are, according to most standards, financially sound.

The accompanying table does not include figures on grants to APA from outside sources. In 1951 there was a \$4,000 grant from the U. S. Public Health Service for the old Committee on Training in Clinical Psychology for the period ending June 30, 1951, which was entirely expended. The sum of \$7,500 was also received from USPHS as one-half of the grant of \$15,000 for the new Education and Training Board for the year beginning July 1, 1951; on December 31, 1951, the unexpended balance in this grant was \$2,795.65. There was a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for support of the work



of the Committee on Ethical Standards in Psychology. The expenditures of the Committee for 1951 amounted to \$2,439.80, leaving an unexpended balance of \$1,050.20.

Respectfully submitted,

CARROLL L. SHARTLE  
Treasurer

# 1951 APA INCOME AND EXPENSE

## Income

### DUES:

Fellows .....	\$ 10,308.15
Associates .....	12,898.52
For Divisions .....	11,131.00
Student affiliates .....	-1,475.89*
Other affiliates .....	931.64
Total dues .....	\$ 33,793.42

### SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Member journals and directory (included with dues) .....	95,007.08
Other member subscriptions .....	42,148.20
Abnormal .....	\$ 9,039.30
Applied .....	5,312.70
Comparative .....	3,737.30
Consulting .....	7,734.20
Experimental .....	4,827.70
Monographs .....	4,705.20
Review .....	6,791.80
Affiliate subscriptions .....	1,946.00
Abstracts .....	213.00
Bulletin .....	1,733.00
Nonmember subscriptions .....	61,455.65
American Psycholo- gist .....	4,070.28
Abnormal .....	8,429.07
Applied .....	8,645.49
Comparative .....	3,205.05
Consulting .....	4,493.58
Experimental .....	9,056.22
Abstracts .....	9,601.08
Bulletin .....	5,785.58
Monographs .....	2,513.65
Review .....	5,655.65
Total subscriptions .....	200,556.93

### OTHER PUBLICATION INCOME:

Reprints .....	6,029.07
Early and extra publication .....	12,997.97
Sale of single copies and back issues .....	16,052.09
From Monographs authors .....	2,500.41
Advertising .....	10,421.50
Miscellaneous .....	688.15
Total other publication .....	48,689.19

\* Deficit represents excess of allocation for journals and directory over income

### MISCELLANEOUS INCOME:

Interest on investments .....	2,729.33
Miscellaneous .....	1,606.33
Total miscellaneous .....	4,335.66
TOTAL INCOME .....	\$287,375.20

## Expenses

### PUBLICATION EXPENSE:

Printing .....	\$172,350.54
American Psycholo- gist .....	\$22,438.14
Abnormal .....	13,484.75
Applied .....	7,814.34
Comparative .....	7,803.91
Consulting .....	8,985.51
Experimental .....	14,318.26
Abstracts .....	33,144.13
Bulletin .....	12,027.04
Monographs .....	11,023.18
Review .....	6,869.55
Directory .....	34,441.73
Reprints .....	10,935.54
Editorial stipends .....	5,454.30
Abstracts office expense .....	8,037.34
Salaries .....	6,451.36
Abstracters and translators .....	320.96
Supplies and miscel- laneous .....	1,265.02
APA office expenses charged to publications .....	36,987.83
Salaries .....	33,091.37
Rent and utilities .....	1,441.89
Supplies and miscel- laneous .....	2,454.57
Total publication .....	\$233,765.55

### BOARDS AND COMMITTEES .....

Board of Directors ..	2,644.04
Policy and Planning Board .....	2,453.14
Program .....	331.58
Scientific and Profes- sional Ethics .....	9.00
Publications .....	918.29
Relations with Psychi- atry .....	—
Relations with Social Work .....	372.09
Intraprofessional Re- lations .....	231.87
International Relations .....	40.00
Review Gundlach Case .....	18.80
Audio-Visual Aids ..	14.05
University Department Chairmen .....	662.58
Conf. State Psychol. Associations .....	—

Building .....	194.80
Counselor Training Program .....	213.00
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Com. Utiliz. Psychologists .....	142.70
Public Relations .....	55.26
Test Standards .....	837.59
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Com. Rel. Med. Profession ...	661.23
Finance .....	268.76
Subcom. on Education of Psychol. ...	143.16
‡Training in Clinical Psychology .....	4,568.38
Membership .....	76.86
‡Education and Training Board .....	845.13
GENERAL APA ACTIVITIES:	
Dues paid to divisions .....	4,627.13
Recording Secretary .....	400.00
Expenses of annual meeting .....	552.28
Expenses of annual election .....	1,834.64
Professional services .....	1,769.83
Central Office (nonpublication) .	34,348.52
Salaries .....	24,625.70
Rent .....	1,567.27
Supplies and miscellaneous .....	8,155.55
Travel, Executive Secretary ....	1,890.40
Membership and contributions to other organizations .....	701.80
Building Fund .....	5,000.00
Total nonpublication .....	\$ 66,826.91
TOTAL EXPENSE .....	\$300,592.46
TOTAL INCOME .....	\$287,375.20
TOTAL EXPENSE .....	300,592.46
DEFICIT .....	13,217.26

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF EDITORS

### To the Council of Representatives:

The annual meeting of the Council of Editors was held on April 26, 1952 at Cleveland, Ohio. All Editors were present plus Dr. Lorraine Bouthilet, Managing Editor; Dr. Fillmore H. Sanford, Executive Secretary; Wayne Dennis, and Edward Girden, the incoming editor and book review editor of the *Psychological Bulletin*.

The Executive Secretary presented a detailed financial report for APA publications for 1951. The circulation figures for all journals except one showed at least small increases. The three journals which

‡ In addition to grant from the United States Public Health Service.

are furnished to each member showed circulation increases which reflected the increase in membership. Publication costs still continued to rise although only three journals showed a loss in the financial statement.

The annual reports of the Editors of the ten journals for 1951 were presented and approved. The accompanying table shows the number of manu-

## DISPOSITION OF MANUSCRIPTS BY APA JOURNALS, 1951

	Received	Accepted	Rejected	Average Lag* (Months)
<i>Amer. Psychologist</i> ..	49	20	29 (59%)	6†
<i>J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.</i> .....	290	72	218 (75%)	14
<i>J. appl. Psychol.</i> ....	151	98	53 (35%)	11
<i>J. comp. physiol. Psychol.</i> ‡ .....	94	69	23 (24%)	14
<i>J. consult. Psychol.</i> ..	213	103	110 (52%)	9
<i>J. exp. Psychol.</i> ....	150	109	41 (27%)	11
<i>Psychol. Abstr.</i> .....	—	—	—	9§
<i>Psychol. Bull.</i> .....	70	33	37 (53%)	9
<i>Psychol. Monogr.</i> ...	39	5	27 (69%)	13
<i>Psychol. Rev.</i> .....	130	56	74 (57%)	10

\* The figure for publication lag is the mean number of months between date of receipt of manuscripts and month of publication—for manuscripts published in 1951, but not including those given prior publication at the author's expense.

† The figures for the *American Psychologist* do not include official APA reports.

‡ Action was pending in the case of certain manuscripts for the following journals: *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 2; *Psychol. Monographs*, 7.

§ Lag for *Psychological Abstracts* is based on a special study.

scripts received in 1951 and the disposition made of them. The rejection rate increased for five of the journals when compared with 1950. Publication lag varied somewhat from 1950 with two journals showing no change, four increasing slightly, and three decreasing.

The APA Publications Manual which was started in 1950 will be published as a supplement to the July, 1952 issue of the *Psychological Bulletin*.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. CONRAD  
H. F. HARLOW  
J. McV. HUNT  
L. H. LANIER  
C. M. LOUTTIT, *Chairman*  
A. W. MELTON  
D. G. PATERSON  
C. C. PRATT  
F. H. SANFORD  
L. F. SHAFFER

# THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

1952 ANNUAL REPORT

AMERICAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

## INTRODUCTION<sup>1</sup>

THE American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology presents in this report a record of its work for the year ending July 31, 1952. This is the annual report of the Board to the Council of Representatives of the American Psychological Association and a general report to the membership of the American Psychological Association and the Canadian Psychological Association.

Since its incorporation in April 1947, the Board has held 29 physical meetings lasting from three to five days each, exclusive of travel time. Three meetings were held during the year covered by this report.

Within the past year have occurred the first major changes in the personnel of the Board. In September 1951, Dr. John G. Darley resigned as secretary-treasurer. Dr. Darley had served faithfully and with distinction since June 1947. Dr. Noble H. Kelley was elected to succeed in this office. With this change, the executive office of the Board was moved from the campus of the University of Minnesota to Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. During the year, the following members resigned: Dr. Marion A. Bills, Dr. John G.

Darley, Dr. David Shakow, and Dr. Carroll L. Shartle. They were replaced by Dr. Harold Taylor, Dr. Ruth S. Tolman, Dr. Austin Wood, and Dr. C. Gilbert Wrënn. Dr. Helen Peak served during part of the year. Only three changes in membership had occurred previously, since the original Board was elected in 1947.

The changes in personnel mentioned and the transfer of the office of executive secretary-treasurer indicate a major transition in the activities of the Board. By September 1951, all candidacies active under the provisions of the "grandfather" clause, which expired on December 31, 1949, had been reviewed. Presently, there are only 46 of these remaining for final action by the Board. Thus, the long and arduous work of evaluation of 1,556 "grandfather" candidacies comes to a close. The work of the Board moves into a new period, already under way, where both written and oral examinations are mandatory for the award of the diploma.

## ACTION ON CANDIDACIES RECEIVED

To the date of this report, 1,678 candidates have applied for the diploma. Of this total group, 1,556 applied under the "grandfather" clause in which the Board had the option of waiving either its PhD requirement, its examination requirement, or both, if the candidate appeared qualified, on the basis of his work history, training, and endorsements. The remaining 122 applicants filed for the diploma under requirements in which Board written and oral examinations are mandatory parts of the evaluation of professional competence. Thirty-three of the total group were applicants holding membership in the Canadian Psychological Association, with which the Board established a working relationship for the review of Canadian psychologists who met the same professional requirements as members of the APA.

Table 1 presents a cumulative summary of Board actions on all candidacies received to the date of

<sup>1</sup> For publication of historical and legal references to the work of the board, the following citations are listed: The letter of July 3, 1947, sent by the Board to all members of the American Psychological Association; the official report of the Board sent to all members of the APA under date of March 1, 1948; the report to the members of the APA distributed in printed form at the September 1949 meetings of the Association; the "Statement of Policy Concerning Ethical Considerations and Practices" dated April 1952, and sent to all diplomates; the *American Psychologist*, with the following specific page references: Vol. I (1946), pages 37, 41-42, 164, 168, 473, 500-501, 503, 510-517; Vol. II (1947), pages 77, 182, 183, 192, 451, 476-477, 481, 491, 502, 519; Vol. III (1948), pages 66, 184, 388-390, 558; Vol. IV (1949), pages 57-58, 185-186, 366-367; Vol. V (1950), pages 56, 84-86, 207, 212, 577-584, 646; Vol. VI (1951), pages 99-100, 185-186, 465-466, 559, 620-625; Vol. VII (1952), pages 50, 167, 200.



the preparation of the present report (August 1, 1952).

The form of Table 1 and Table 2 in this report is so arranged that it is directly comparable with the tabular material presented in the 1950 and 1951 annual reports, which were published in the

November issues of the *American Psychologist* for those years.

The first category (1a) of Table 1 represents 57% of all candidacies that were active under the "grandfather" clause. In these cases, the Board's first official action, after as complete an investigation as was deemed necessary, was the vote of the award of the diploma in the appropriate professional field, with waiver of the PhD requirement, the examination, or both.

In category 1b of the table are included 156 cases in which the diploma was awarded after earlier decision not to award. The award was made, in most instances, after appeal by the candidate and after the candidate had made a more complete documentation of his case and had furnished additional records for subsequent review by the Board.

Category 1c is the group of awards made to members of the Canadian Psychological Association who applied under provisions of the "grandfather" clause. At the time of the expiration of this clause, December 31, 1949, the Canadian candidates were given an extended six months for filing application. After appropriate clearance with a special committee of the Canadian Psychological Association, these Canadian candidates were reviewed en bloc at the September 1951 meeting of the Board. In preparation for this review, the liaison committee of the Canadian Psychological Association was of invaluable assistance to the Board.

Category 1d of the Table includes the group of diplomates whose diplomas were awarded upon the basis of successful completion of Board written and oral examinations. This group includes three candidacies that were active under the "grandfather" clause.

Of the total of 1,556 candidacies active under the "grandfather" provision, 68% were awarded the diploma with waiver of both written and oral examinations. The other 32% are accounted for in other categories of Table 1.

Category 2 of the Table includes two subgroups. The first subgroup (2a and 2b) are candidates, with or without the PhD, who met requirements as to the absolute minimum amount of experience, but the quality and breadth of whose experience did not, in the unanimous opinion of the Board, warrant waiver of examination. In every one of these cases, the candidate has been invited to attempt to qualify by satisfactory performance on

TABLE 1

*Summary of actions by the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology on all candidacies received to July 31, 1952*

1. Diplomas awarded.....	1,088
a. Diploma awarded as first official action of Board.....	891
b. Diploma awarded after earlier decision not to award.....	156
c. Diploma awarded to members of the Canadian Psychological Association.....	13
d. Diploma awarded upon successful completion of Board written and oral examinations.....	28
2. Diploma not awarded with waiver of examination and/or PhD.....	222
a. PhD and minimal experience.....	38
b. MA and minimal experience.....	16
c. PhD and insufficient experience.....	82
d. MA and insufficient experience.....	86
3. Diploma not awarded because of moral or ethical considerations.....	12
a. Probationary cases.....	8
b. Candidacies rejected.....	4
4. Candidacies set aside as inactive.....	186
a. By refund of fee.....	97
b. For failure to appear for written examination	
(1) Set aside by one notice.....	34
(2) Set aside by two notices.....	52
c. For insufficient training.....	2
d. Written examination failed twice.....	1
5. Board actions not yet completed.....	170
a. Cases not yet reviewed.....	4
b. Cases under continuing study.....	49
c. Nongrandfathers waiting to get experience.....	13
d. Canadians admitted to written examination.....	3
e. Nongrandfathers admitted to written examination.....	15
f. Written examinations passed; oral examination pending.....	47
g. Written examinations failed; re-examination pending.....	27
h. Oral examinations failed; re-examination pending.....	12
Total*	1,678

\* Of all applicants, 122 applied under the mandatory examination provisions of the Board. These 122 cases are found as follows: 25 in category 1d above; 2 in category 4a above; 11 in 4b2; 4 in 5a; 4 in 5b; 13 in 5c; 3 in 5d; 15 in 5e; 25 in 5f; 9 in 5g; 11 in 5h.

Board examinations. Of approximately 130 candidacies formerly placed in this first subgroup, 75

have been transferred in this report to category 4b. These 75 candidacies have been set aside for failure to appear for examination as prescribed by Board policy.

TABLE 2

*Analysis of 1,088 diplomates of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology as of July 31, 1952, classified by field, by highest earned degree, and by sex*

	Number	Percentage	
		Of Total Group	Within Field
Clinical			
PhD			
Men	337	31	48
Women	223	21	32
MA			
Men	30	3	4
Women	114	10	16
			100
Counseling and Guidance			
PhD			
Men	146	13	66
Women	49	5	21
MA			
Men	18	2	8
Women	10	1	5
			100
Industrial			
PhD			
Men	144	13	89
Women	6	0	4
MA			
Men	11	1	7
Women	0	0	0
Total	1,088	100	100
	Number	Percentage	
Number of diplomates			
Clinical Psychology	704	65	
Counseling and Guidance	223	20	
Industrial Psychology	161	15	
Total	1,088	100	
Diplomates by highest earned degree			
MA	183	17	
PhD	905	83	
Total	1,088	100	
Diplomates by sex			
Men	686	63	
Women	402	37	
Total	1,088	100	

The second subgroup (2c and 2d) includes 168 candidates, with or without the PhD, who, in the opinion of the Board, did not present the minimal amount of acceptable, qualifying experience in their total work records to permit the award of the diploma during the life of the "grandfather" clause. Candidates in this second subgroup may maintain their candidacy by meeting the following requirements: satisfactory endorsements, accumulation of five years of acceptable, qualifying experience, presentation of the PhD degree, and satisfactory performance on Board written and oral examinations.

In its 1950 annual report, published in the November 1950 issue of the *American Psychologist*, the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology assured the members of the profession that, at the conclusion of its individual review of all candidacies active under the "grandfather" clause, it would make a final review en bloc of all cases in which it had not voted to award the diploma with waiver of the PhD and/or examination requirements. This final review was completed at a meeting of the Board in January 1952. The review included 256 candidacies. In nine cases, the Board reversed its previous decisions and unanimously voted to award.

Three former members of the Board who resigned in September 1951, but who had participated from the beginning in the assessment and evaluation of "grandfather" candidacies, were invited to assist in this final en bloc review. In the discharge of its obligations to the pioneers in professional psychology, the Board was very much concerned that, in a final review, it would conduct a fair and just re-evaluation.

Category 3, while small in number, represents the most difficult set of candidacies with which the Board has had to deal. The American Psychological Association already is making progress in the formulation and development of a code of scientific and professional ethics and conduct for professional psychology. The Board hopes that, in the near future, psychologists will agree on a code of ethical and professional behavior that is realistic and enforceable. The problems of ethics and professional behavior transcend the interest of this

Board alone and involve the interests of the entire Association. The Board has established its own minimal code and in each instance sought legal opinion regarding its actions in the candidacies in this third group. Further in this report mention is made of "A Statement of Policy Concerning Ethical Considerations and Practices," which has been printed and distributed to all diplomates of the Board.

Category 4 represents candidacies which have been set aside as inactive. This category includes four groups. Ninety-seven candidacies have been set aside by refund of fees. Generally speaking, and for economic reasons primarily, the Board had to adopt a policy of not refunding candidacy fees in cases where the diploma was not awarded after processing and full review by the Board. In several instances, however, a refund seemed necessary. More detailed information on the basis for refund may be found in the 1951 annual report.

Eighty-five cases have been set aside as inactive for failure to appear for written examination. The Board's policy concerning examination privileges appeared most recently in the June 1952 issue of the *American Psychologist*, page 200.

Two candidacies have been set aside because of insufficient training. One has been set aside for failure of the written examination twice.

The fifth category of cases in Table 1 is self-explanatory. Within the past year, the number of cases "not yet reviewed" has been reduced from 39 to 4; and the number of cases "under continuing study" from 146 to 49. Thus, at the end of five years of functioning, the Board has almost completed its work on the 1,556 candidacies which were considered under the provision of the "grandfather" clause. Of this group, only 46 remain under continuing study. In these cases, the Board still seeks further information necessary to arrive at a final decision.

#### ANALYSIS OF DIPLOMATES

The Board has continued its policy of announcing in the *American Psychologist* the names of successful candidates for its diploma. These citations are included in the footnote at the beginning of the report. In the various directories of the APA, all diplomates, to the respective date of publication, appear in alphabetical order within the field of their professional specialty.

A general analysis of diplomates is presented

herewith in Table 2. This table shows the number and percentage of diplomates within each of the three professional fields, classified both by sex and by highest earned degree. It may be noted that since the 1951 report, which included 1,021 diplomates, an additional 67 diplomas have been awarded, bringing the present total to 1,088.

The field of clinical psychology is represented by the largest number of diplomates. Of all diplomates, 83% hold the PhD degree.

#### WRITTEN AND ORAL EXAMINATIONS

In November 1951, 32 candidates appeared for the third written examination, which was administered in 18 local examining centers. The fourth written examination is scheduled for November 13-14, 1952.

To date, 115 have taken the written examination. Of this group, 87 (76%) passed and have been admitted to oral examination.

The Board has adopted a policy of continuing revision of its written examination. For eligible candidates among French-speaking Canadians, a translation of the written examination into the French language was authorized. Canadian diplomates, fluent in the use of both the English and the French languages, undertook this translation assignment.

During the year 1950-51, the first and second oral examinations of the Board were conducted in Chicago and in New York City. Forty-two candidates participated in these two examinations. Of the 42, 67% were judged to have performed satisfactorily and were awarded the diploma.

At the time of the 1951 annual report, 23 candidates had passed the written examination and were awaiting an opportunity to take the oral examination. Following the third written examination in November 1951, the Board at its January 1952 meeting admitted 24 additional candidates to its oral examinations. These 47 candidates, together with 12 who previously had failed and had been waiting a second opportunity to take the examination, constituted a group of 59 candidates who were eligible for oral examination. This group was widely dispersed throughout the United States. If invited to a major examining center, such as Chicago or New York, the expense to the candidate, in many instances, would be unusually high. In view of this, the Board, after considerable study, developed a regional plan of partial examination,



with completion of the remaining parts at the time of the meetings of the national association. It was the concern of the Board to maintain maximum validity of its oral examination at a minimum of expense, both to the candidates and to the Board.

During the spring and summer of 1952, regional oral examinations were held in Minneapolis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Topeka, and New York. Twenty-seven candidates completed the Field Situation and Part I-A, Diagnosis or evaluation, at these centers. Three candidates in industrial psychology were given the total examination in New York City. Twenty-four candidates registered for oral examinations scheduled for Washington, D. C. on September 2, 3, and 4, 1952. This group will be examined on Parts I-B, Therapy and/or recommendations, II-C, Skill in the interpretation and use of research findings, and II-D, Organization and administrative problems of professional psychology. Examinations on all four parts will be given in Chicago, San Francisco, and New York City in the Fall of 1952. Before the end of the present calendar year, all of the 59 candidates awaiting oral examination will have had an opportunity to complete all four parts.

Candidates who pass the fourth written examination in November 1952 will be invited to oral examination in the spring of 1953. The Board plans to make it possible for eligible candidates to complete both the written and the oral examinations within less than a calendar year.

The oral examination will continue to include a Professional Field Situation and the following four parts:

#### I. Client Relations:

A. Diagnosis or evaluation. (The definition of the psychologist's professional problem)

B. Therapy and/or recommendations. (The solution of the psychologist's professional problem)

#### II. Scientific and Professional Relations:

C. Skill in the interpretation and use of research findings. (What valid knowledge exists regarding professional practice)

D. Organization and administrative problems of professional psychology. (What are the conditions of professional practice)

Preparatory to examination on Part I-A, a field situation is set up in which the candidate has an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in a typical professional working situation. The Board attempts to prepare a field situation that is con-

sistent, as far as possible, with the usual professional practice of the candidate. Approximately one-half day is spent in the field situation.

For Part I-B, the candidate submits a sample of his recent professional work. This one sample may be a case history, a formal report, or a typescript of recorded interviews with clients or patients or of staff conference reports.

In Part II-C, the candidates are examined on the basis of a selected bibliography which is sent to them and to their examiners in advance of the examination.

Examination on Parts II-C and D is combined in one examining period with one examining team. Where Parts I-A and B are given at the same center, they, too, are combined in one examining period. Each examining period is one and one-half hours. Each examining team consists of three members. Two are diplomates in the candidate's field of specialization. A member of the Board serves as chairman and as third examiner.

For the conduct of its examinations, both written and oral, the Board has been most fortunate in the cooperation it has received from its diplomates. Many have served in administering and in reading and evaluating written examinations and as oral examiners. For this cooperation the Board is most grateful.

In preparation for future oral examinations, the Board invited over one hundred prospective oral examiners to a panel on ABEPP examinations during the week of the APA convention. In the months to come, the Board will continue to look to its diplomates and to other members of the science and profession of psychology for assistance in the conduct of its responsibilities for the evaluation of professional competence and the award of its symbol, the diploma.

#### CONTINUING BOARD POLICY

According to present Board policy, candidacies are classified as inactive under four different designations. (See Table 1, category 4.) Presently, failure to appear for written examination is the major cause for setting aside candidacies as inactive. Board Policy on examination privileges was announced in the May 1951 issue of the *American Psychologist*, page 186, and repeated in the June 1952 issue, page 200.

Present and future applications come under the policy of the Board dealing with the amount of

post-doctoral experience required of candidates. This policy is explained in detail in the October 1951 issue of the *American Psychologist*, page 559.

In May 1952, the Board adopted an amendment to its policy concerning examination privileges and examination fees:

If a candidate fails once to appear for a regularly scheduled written examination for which he has registered and local arrangements have been made by the Secretary-Treasurer, he shall pay an additional fee of fifteen dollars to be admitted to another written examination.

If a candidate fails twice to appear for a regularly scheduled written examination for which he has registered and local arrangements have been made by the Secretary-Treasurer, his candidacy shall be closed. To be reconsidered, the candidate must file a new application, which must be accompanied by a second candidacy fee of twenty-five dollars.

The announcement of this policy appeared in the August 1952 issue of the *American Psychologist*, page 482.

In April 1952 was printed a small booklet titled "A Statement of Policy Concerning Ethical Considerations and Practices." This statement is intended to serve as a reference and guide to diplomates of the Board. Copies have been distributed to all diplomates. In the future, a copy will be enclosed with each diploma.

#### FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

During the past year, the Board has given considerable thought to the problem of financing its

work in the future. Within the coming year, its financial reserves will have been spent. New candidacy fees will not be sufficient to cover current operating costs. Additional sources of income must be found in the immediate future.

#### CONCLUSION

The records of the Board are examined annually by qualified auditors. These annual audits of the Board are open for inspection at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, as are the policies of the Board recorded in the official minutes of Board meetings. The Board is ready at any time to make available to the APA membership any information, except that of a confidential nature, which will assist in the understanding of its operations.

An announcement listing the new officers and members of the Board after the official meeting, which was held in September 1952, appears in this issue of the *American Psychologist*, page 702.

CARLYLE F. JACOBSEN  
NOBLE H. KELLEY  
GEORGE A. KELLY  
JEAN W. MACFARLANE  
HAROLD C. TAYLOR  
RUTH S. TOLMAN  
DAVID WECHSLER  
AUSTIN B. WOOD  
C. GILBERT WRENN

# THE CASE FOR AND AGAINST MALPRACTICE INSURANCE FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS

## APA COMMITTEE ON MALPRACTICE INSURANCE

THE present structure and functioning of the American Psychological Association are based on the proposition that psychology is both a science and a profession and that the professional activities and concerns of members of the Association occupy a place of equal importance along side of their scientific activities and concerns. Therefore, with a growing number of psychologists currently expressing a wish to be able to obtain so-called malpractice insurance,<sup>1</sup> the Association has an obligation and a desire to explore this problem and to foster whatever developments will most adequately serve the purposes of all concerned.

Preliminary study of the problem shows, however, that it is exceedingly complex and "thorny," and the present article is prepared with a view to bringing all sides of the issue to the membership at large. Members of the Association are urged to communicate their views and recommendations, directly or through national, divisional, or state association officers, to the Committee. On the basis of such communications and further study of the problem, the committee will later make specific proposals for implementing the Association's needs and wishes.

### BACKGROUND

From time to time during the past three years, the Newsletter of the Division of Abnormal and Clinical Psychology (APA Division 12) has carried brief reports indicating growing interest on the part of local groups of psychologists in the possibility of obtaining malpractice insurance. The following report of a committee of the Los Angeles Society of Clinical Psychologists in Private Practice is an example:

<sup>1</sup> This term, when taken literally, is something of a misnomer. Malpractice insurance is obviously *not* designed to "insure malpractice." Instead it is designed to give persons with crucially important professional skills the security needed to exercise these skills without paralyzing fear of legal action which might be brought against them by unscrupulous clients or by clients who claim damages as a result of admissible human error. For example, virtually every physician carries insurance of this kind.

Most professional people have, at one time or another, felt the need for malpractice insurance. Psychologists are no exception. Such insurance might be considered as a legal retaining fee, that is, the premiums purchase legal aid as well as financial coverage in legal actions which might be brought against the psychologist.

**Present Status:** As near as the committee could determine, there is no insurance policy written specifically for the psychologist. Some psychologists have obtained malpractice coverage under a medical-type policy written by Lloyds of London.

**Proposal:** Lloyds are interested in developing a policy designed specifically for psychologists. However, since they have had no experience with such a policy, they made the following proposal: (a) They will write a group insurance policy for a minimum of 25 psychologists. (b) It will be for 3 years. (c) It will provide malpractice (\$10,000-\$30,000) and liability and property damage (\$5,000). (d) It will initially read like the standard medical policy. However, as soon as the arrangements have been consummated, their representative will meet with a committee of the insured to draw up a policy specifically for psychologists. When this is mutually satisfying, the new form will take the place of the old. This procedure will satisfy the company of psychologists' intent to buy the insurance, and will provide the psychologists with immediate coverage.

**Costs:** Individual coverage is now available for about \$60 per year. The group cost for comparable coverage will be \$100 for 3 years, or \$33 figured annually. It may be anticipated that there might well be a reduction in costs thereafter.

**Organizational Implications:** In order to take out such a group policy, there must exist a formal organization with responsible officers. The organization becomes responsible for the payment of premiums in case of individual default. As a corollary, only members in good standing are eligible for this insurance. Thus, if a member drops or is dropped from the rolls, his insurance is automatically cancelled. This, then, might be a mild economic tooth in the application of sanctions in cases of ethical or professional violations. Only one Master policy may be issued to an organization. (Division 12 Newsletter, August, 1950, pp. 11-12.)

Then, at the February (1952) meeting of the Executive Committee of Division 12, that division's Committee on Private Practice included in its report the following recommendation:

As psychologists come to assume more and more responsibility for diagnosing and treating patients and clients, both in institutional work and in private practice, it is es-



sential that they be enabled to obtain malpractice insurance if and when they desire to do so. Experience in this respect has so far shown that such malpractice insurance cannot easily be obtained by isolated psychologists, and that it is not even easy to obtain it on a community-wide or state-wide basis. Consequently, this Committee recommends that the Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology urge the APA to make arrangements with a suitable insurance company under which all members of the APA who wish to take out malpractice insurance may be enabled to do so at reasonable rates.

This recommendation was transmitted to the APA Board of Directors at its March meeting (at Ann Arbor, Michigan), with the result that President Hunt was authorized to appoint a special committee "to explore the advantages and limitations of so-called malpractice insurance and report to the Board before its September meeting." The present article is a part of the resulting committee's report to the Board of Directors and is published with the approval of that body and of the Council of Representatives.

#### COMMITTEE VIEWPOINTS

The Committee on Malpractice Insurance, as presently constituted, consists of psychologists who, in one capacity or another, have given considerable thought to the insurance issue. Excerpts will therefore be quoted here from the various positions and points of view initially represented by the members in letters to the Committee's chairman. One member summarized his position in these words:

My immediate reaction to the subject is fairly clear in that I strongly favor any steps which will tend to move the profession toward a more firmly recognized status by both government and the public. It seems to me that a plan of this sort adds just another small increment to the growth of the profession.

In the initial memorandum which went out to committee members, they had been asked, among other questions, whether their tentative preference would be for having the insurance problem handled on a strictly local basis, or by state societies, by APA divisions, by the APA as a whole, or by the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology. One member replied as follows:

It is possible that several of APA's Divisions could handle the problem, but it would seem to me to be less efficient than to make it a central office venture. Furthermore, in years to come, it is likely that every division will be represented by having one or more insured members. If a central office set-up is organized now, it would save having to shift from a divisional set-up later. Since it looks like

it would eventually be an all-APA responsibility eventually, I am in favor of organizing it centrally right from the start . . . .

Using ABEPP as the agent for group insurance strikes me as too limited. ABEPP could not logically assume responsibility for non-diplomates; yet a fair proportion of non-diplomates would presumably need such insurance. Of course, more favorable rates might be eventually obtained if only ABEPP members were insured; however ABEPP requires 5 years of experience other than teaching for its diploma. This would leave a 5-year hiatus without insurance for ABEPP aspirants.

Using the State associations as individual agents, I believe, would not work out at all well. First of all, several states do not have state societies and most states could not get 25 or more members who desired insurance. Thus I keep returning to the need for having a central office arrangement.

Another member took a very different position:

I am of the opinion that private practice should represent a culmination of professional activity after demonstrated competence to assume independent responsibility. Yet in many instances it is [today] undertaken by comparative novices. The APA should not directly or indirectly support or condone such practice.

Having made a check of the qualifications of a sample of psychologists listed in the APA *Directory* as engaged in private practice, this member goes on to say:

Out of this group only two are established psychologists with diplomatic status. Others of this group are the ones more likely to need malpractice insurance because they are more likely to make errors in judgment in accepting clients and in recognizing their limitations in practice.

If malpractice insurance is sponsored by the APA, it indirectly implies professional sanction by the Association of the individuals who are covered by it. If such action proves feasible by the APA or APA divisions, it should be restricted to those whose objective qualifications at least meet standards for Fellowship status. In my opinion, it should be restricted to diplomates in their respective areas of specialization. I think therefore that if malpractice insurance is sponsored by the APA it should be under the aegis of ABEPP.

In the initial memorandum sent to them, Committee members were asked if they thought malpractice insurance would tend to increase the amount of litigation against practicing psychologists. One member replied:

I . . . think that knowledge that such insurance is carried by a psychologist would be likely to encourage disgruntled clients to bring suit. In fact, it might encourage maladjusted clients to expect unwarranted progress in therapy. The fact that less scrupulous practitioners are protected against such suits may also have a deleterious rather than a desirable effect on their professional ethics.

A somewhat different viewpoint was expressed by another member thus:

My feeling is that such protection is necessary and that the only currently suitable agency for making the necessary arrangements is the APA. It seems to me that no one will be encouraged to enter private practice simply because he is offered such protection. Those who enter private practice do so because of the financial gain and, presumably, because they like private work. Anyhow, they can currently obtain malpractice insurance, though at twice the cost of group rates.

One of the questions raised when this issue was discussed by the Board of Directors was whether "group insurance" would be preferable to insurance obtained by a group from a commercial company. One member comments on this question as follows:

As for the possibility of arranging a non-commercial "group protection" plan, I spent a little time talking to a lawyer and an economist about it. The idea of having the members pool their payments and use the pooled monies to defend or pay claims was declared not feasible by them. Their belief is that we have nothing to guide us in the matter. We do not know what claims would be made, the amounts involved; we have no nation-wide legal set-up nor do we have a large capital reserve available to fight off claims. Further, if the APA were the sponsor, an omnibus suit could tie up all of APA's funds so that not a single check could be issued until the suit was settled. Their feeling was that such a venture was fraught with much danger. If we had 10,000 members desiring insurance, it would be a different matter. But if we had that many applicants, the commercial rates would probably drop also. Thus the gain would be small.

One member of the Committee feels that the actual need for malpractice insurance by psychologists may be over-estimated. This member says:

My first question is whether there are any known instances of suits for malpractice? And if so, the number, nature, and outcome.

In twenty years of essentially private practice . . . I have had no occasion arise which suggested the desirability or need for such protection.

#### AN APA MEMBER'S VIEWS

The June (1952) issue of the Newsletter of Division 12 carried a notice regarding the appointment of the present committee and inviting readers to correspond therewith. Of the resulting letters, one discusses the problem so thoroughly and so thoughtfully that it is reproduced here with only minor omissions.

I am strongly against APA's entering into any formal contract with Lloyds of London, or any other insurance agency, for group coverage of all APA members in regard

to malpractice insurance. In my opinion this would be disastrous. At the same time I feel that some official organization of psychologists should take this action. I feel that the same procedure and philosophy as that which established ABEPP should prevail here, i.e., sponsored by but independent of APA.

Psychology is not solely a professional organization like AMA, nor is it basically a policing outfit for practitioners. The APA is an organization of like-minded and like-trained individuals with common interests in a professional area and common concerns with the basic science of psychology. All this is reflected in the statement of purpose of APA.

As psychology moves to assume its basic responsibilities in the society in which it lives, grows, and has its being, it is inevitable that problems of a strictly professional nature appear in greater profusion, and these must be met head-on. To their credit, the State associations are accepting readily many of these responsibilities, and in my opinion these units represent the appropriate primary elements for such professional direction.

Should APA enter into a national contract open to all of its members with a company like Lloyds for malpractice insurance I foresee some or all of the following consequences:

1. Claims will as a general rule be made not against the highly trained and ethical members of APA but against the fringe group;

2. This fringe group will be defended, in a series of individual legal actions, as "psychologists." They will have to be recognized as psychologists because they are part of a legal contract, and they will represent "Psychology" in a public way;

3. This fringe group includes—whether we like it or not—individuals who are crackpots to say the least, criminal psychopaths to say the worst;

4. The issues taken to higher courts in insurance matters will not involve highly ethical and reputable psychologists but will involve the relatively untrained, litigious, entrepreneur, semi-psychotic, etc., types of individuals;

5. The future legal range and function of psychologists, their scope and freedom, will be defined to an *undue degree* in terms of these individuals who represent most poorly the psychological profession as a whole, but whose legalistic proclivities and perseverance will to very considerable degree have this effect;

6. The attendant publicity on such cases—and by their nature such cases and such personalities will have extensive publicity—can do nothing but reduce in disastrous measure the prestige of a field now enjoying an enviable reputation as a well-motivated socially-oriented scientific and professional group;

7. The APA *itself* will be the subject of bitter letters of recrimination from such individuals (for failure to put the entire support of the APA actively behind the individual case or cause); and even if such support is forthcoming it will not prevent such recriminations. More than this, the APA will find itself the defendant in *legal actions* for failure to provide the *degree* of support which a distorted personality and mentality considers proper.

To turn to the other side of the picture, I feel it is important that *some* responsible and official group of psy-

chologists undertake contracting on a group basis for malpractice insurance. But not for *all* members of APA. There are not a great many psychologists in full-time private practice. The major pattern in our field seems to be for individuals to have a basic, salaried position, in a university, business, or agency, with some degree of private practice. To a not inconsiderable measure this is in response to community pressures; and it represents, to my way of thinking, a very desirable pattern of life for American psychologists at the present time. At least it exists. Consequently, a fairly high proportion of psychologists who are members of APA feel some *small* need for—or to put it differently, would *feel better with*—that degree of protection provided by malpractice insurance.

The question therefore resolves itself into one of *what* psychological agency should be the business agent in contracting with an insurance firm, and for which members of APA. I am certain the agency should *not* be the APA. The only other official body, sponsored by but independent of APA, is ABEPP. Throwing the burden of malpractice insurance on ABEPP would create problems for that agency against which their past difficulties would seem small. Nevertheless I would favor asking ABEPP to undertake such responsibilities, with freedom for ABEPP to (a) reject, (b) accept on an exploratory basis, (c) accept and ask APA support in the necessary expansion of personnel, powers, and other support as needed.

I would be in favor of ABEPP seeking to write a policy with Lloyds which would be applicable only to diplomates, or to other equivalently-trained psychologists in non-applied fields who felt the need for such insurance.

Such a policy on the part of ABEPP would of course exclude large numbers of members of APA from malpractice insurance. I do not think this would be a bad thing. It would serve notice, on a business basis, to any interested business firm—as well as to the public as a whole—that in the opinion of the psychological profession the independent private practice of psychology (in whatever field) did indeed and in fact require a high level of training.

Certainly 25 or more diplomates could be found for the purpose of writing the initial contract. If the number of diplomates (or equivalently-trained in *non-applied* fields) never became so large as to allow for a reduction in insurance rates, I am sure that all responsible psychologists would be willing to endure the higher rates. As a matter of fact, over a period of years the extremely low number of claims would probably do more to reduce eventual rates than the mass insurance of *all* APA members (entailing a much larger number of claims and expensive legal battles).

I do not believe that members of APA other than diplomates (or others with equivalent training in non-applied fields) ought to be engaged in independent private practice, or assume equivalent responsibilities, in the name of psychology.

Should other individuals, through such groups as the New York Society of Clinical Psychologists in Private Practice, want to seek their own arrangements with Lloyds, or some other insurance firm, they would of course be free to do so. But if they did, it would be as a side issue and not as a formal official action of the APA. It would be an extra-APA matter.

The formal official action by APA and/or by ABEPP, setting up the machinery and the contract for *responsible* psychologists, would place APA in a position where it did *not* have to defend such members of non-APA contract arrangements as *psychologists*.

#### THE NEW YORK AND LOS ANGELES PLANS

The New York Society of Clinical Psychologists has a Committee on Malpractice Insurance which has recently negotiated a contract with a joint group of four British insurance companies. The chairman of this Committee, Dr. Jack Z. Elias, has prepared the following statement concerning this contract.

The New York Society of Clinical Psychologists is now making available to its members the opportunity of joining in a group malpractice insurance plan. Of interest particularly to those engaged in psychotherapy and counseling, the plan at a cost of \$50.00 per year covers the insured psychologists against suits alleging malpractice. The insurers provide legal service and may not settle without the consent of the assured. The limits of the liability are \$10,000.00 for one case and \$30,000.00 for all claims per year against the psychologist. Also included in this protection without extra charge is any designated technical assistant to the psychologist such as a psychometrician.

A member of the present committee has also received the following information concerning a similar development in Los Angeles.

Dr. Maurice Rapkin, who is Chairman of the Committee on Legislative and Public Relations of the Los Angeles Society of Clinical Psychologists in Private Practice, informs me that the firm of Schneider and Bricker of 2324 W. Eighth Street, Los Angeles 5, California, will write malpractice insurance for any APA member. This firm represents Lloyds of London; and the rate is \$49.38 per year for from \$5,000.00 to \$15,000.00 coverage.<sup>2</sup>

The existence and operation of these two plans raise certain questions. Do they represent a pattern that should be encouraged and extended? Are these plans less desirable than some other that might be evolved? Would it be feasible to have a variety of arrangements whereby malpractice insurance might be obtained?

#### EXPERIENCE WITH THE NEW YORK AND LOS ANGELES PLANS

Having read the announcement in the June (1952) issue of Division 12's Newsletter concerning the creation of the present committee, a member of the Los Angeles Society of Clinical Psy-

<sup>2</sup> These facts have been confirmed in letters from Dr. Rapkin and Mr. Bricker, of Schneider and Bricker.



chologists in Private Practice wrote to the committee as follows:

First, I think that malpractice insurance for the private practitioner is desirable for the following reasons:

1. There is a realistic need for such protection against the possibility of financial loss. Although there is no case on record of a successful suit against a PhD either in this country or in Europe, there is always the possibility of a first time—particularly here in Los Angeles, where, in recent years, MD's have been sued with increasing frequency and for decreasing provocation.

2. Since we are not licensed, the independent practitioner may have a sense of being in a vulnerable position. This may reflect upon his therapeutic relationship with his patient in a number of subtle ways—particularly in the handling of aggression—to the detriment of the treatment.

3. Even with unsuccessful suits, an uninsured psychologist will have to devote considerable time to his legal defense, at the expense of his practice. An insured psychologist can leave the entire matter in the hands of the underwriting attorneys.

Second, I think that the present insurance rates are much too high (cf. those quoted on p. 6-7 of the Newsletter of June 1952). One means of reducing such rates would be for a larger organization to handle it on a group basis. The LASCPPP is too small to obtain group rates. Schneider & Bricker tell me that at present they are writing individual policies only, in order to gain some experience with this type of insurance. They feel that it will be possible to lower the rates substantially soon.

Third, as far as which group should handle the insurance, my vote would be for the State organizations. If this insurance were made available *exclusively* to qualified members, it might serve as a limited control on non-qualified people entering private practice.

When a member of the New York Society of Clinical Psychologists read a preliminary draft of the present report, he wrote this letter to the committee:

I am rather surprised at some of the objections to malpractice insurance expressed by some of the members of the Committee and by the APA member whom you quote, and feel that some of these objections are based on misleading conceptions of just what malpractice insurance is and how it works. I should like to list a few of these misconceptions.

1. It is assumed that group coverage necessarily implies that the APA itself would enter into a contract with the insurance company, that it would cover all its members by this contract, and that it would have to certify the competence of all the members who were covered. This is hardly true: since in the policy that the New York Society of Clinical Psychologists, for example, has arranged with a group of British insurance companies, the Society is actually only a negotiator of the contract; while it is the *individual members* who are covered. Moreover, only those individual members of the Society who express a definite wish to be covered, and who sign individual agreements

with the insurance company, are actually covered. Again: the Society merely certifies to the insurance company that the members who take out contracts are members in good standing of the Society; it in no wise certifies their degree of competence.

2. It is assumed that claims for malpractice insurance would largely be made against APA members who are in a "fringe group" and that their defense will necessarily be considered a defense of "psychology." Actually, there is no evidence to show that "fringe" psychologists will be sued for malpractice liability any more than more respectable psychologists will be. One of the main reasons for taking out malpractice insurance is not because a psychologist actually engages in unethical, crackpot, or criminal activities but because, by the very nature of psychological activity, many clients or patients (and their relatives) are disturbed, crackpot, and unethical individuals (not a few of whom have downright paranoid and/or psychopathic tendencies) who may easily sue *any* psychologist, including the most reputable ones, for malpractice. Moreover, reputable psychologists have excellent reasons for taking out malpractice insurance, not because they need fear losing suits for malpractice, but because even when they win such suits they invariably stand to lose considerable time and trouble successfully defending themselves. The main advantage of malpractice insurance, perhaps, is that not only does the insurance company take upon itself the full defense of the suit against the individual psychologist, but that its lawyers are generally experienced enough to settle the great majority of suits *without* their ever getting into court. This means that psychology as a whole is generally protected from adverse publicity. If, on the other hand, a psychologist does not have this kind of protection, a suit against him is far more likely to come to actual trial; and then, whether or not he is a member of the APA, and whether or not he is a member of some "fringe group," the chances are at least nine out of ten that he will appear as a "psychologist" in court and in the public press, and that psychology will hardly be benefited. To assume, therefore, that if an APA member gets protective insurance through the APA this will make him more of a "psychologist" in the public eye seems unlikely.

3. It is assumed that the future legal range and function of psychologists will be defined to an undue degree in terms of the relatively untrained, litigious, entrepreneur-like, semi-psychotic psychologists who will be most often sued for malpractice. But if this is true then those who fear this eventuality should certainly be heartily in favor of malpractice insurance. For without such insurance, cases like the feared ones will more often come to court and be more badly defended; with such insurance, they will come to court less often and will be better defended. The basic false assumption of this kind of thinking seems to be the assumption that malpractice insurance will lead to *more* suits against psychologists than now exist. This is most dubious; since the whole practice of such insurance seems to show just the opposite. I spoke to a lawyer about our insurance problems in New York State and he heartily advised every psychologist to get such insurance, and said that the legal profession itself is now taking up such insurance. His main reason was that whenever a potential

plaintiff (and his lawyer) discovers that his prospective defendant has malpractice insurance, he usually is much more loathe to sue. It is those practitioners who do not have such insurance who are more quickly sued. If so, and if suits against psychologists are not likely to do us any good in terms of the future legal range and function of our practice, then we should certainly approve of any insurance plan that will tend to forestall such suits.

4. It is assumed that if the APA sponsors malpractice insurance, the APA will be forced to support the cases or causes of "fringe" psychologists who are sued for malpractice. But this is exactly what is forestalled by insurance: since members who have insurance will be backed up solidly by the insurance company, and will not feel as constrained to call on the APA for help as they might otherwise feel. At the present time, when few APA members have malpractice insurance, they are much more likely to call on the APA for help if and when they are sued than they probably would be if they did have such insurance.

5. It is assumed that disgruntled clients or patients who know that psychologists have malpractice insurance may be more likely to bring suit because of this knowledge. There seems to be no evidence to support this assumption. To my knowledge, most physicians carry malpractice insurance; and their carrying or not carrying such insurance has never been shown to be related to the number of suits brought against them. As I noted above, the legal opinion I obtained seems to indicate that malpractice insurance may well deter instead of encourage suits against individuals carrying such insurance.

The foregoing are my personal reactions to some of the objections to malpractice insurance outlined in your report and the accompanying letters. Since the report in its present form stresses these objections, I should like, if possible, to see some of my objections to the objections also included in it when it is finally presented to the APA Board and Council.

#### A LIFE-INSURANCE PSYCHOLOGIST DISCUSSES THE REPORT

A copy of one of the early versions of this report came into the hands of an APA member who is employed by one of the large American life insurance companies. He discussed it with a lawyer employed by his firm and wrote the following letter to the Committee:

The thoughts which I wish to pass on for your consideration in connection with the report on malpractice insurance are seven in number. I gathered these from conversation with one of our lawyers, but the thoughts as I give them to you should certainly not be taken as official in any way.

The first thought is that malpractice insurance apparently is not good business (from a profit and loss standpoint) from an insurance company's point of view. This could be irrelevant to the nature of your report, yet it is a factor which must be considered in the willingness or, rather, the lack of willingness on the part of many American com-

panies to undertake the writing of malpractice insurance for psychologists.

The second thought which I picked up is that there are now an insufficient number of cases in litigation for an insurance company to determine just exactly what the liability of a psychologist may or may not be. It is difficult enough in the Medical Profession, and we would certainly present to the insurance companies a much harder problem in this respect than most any of the problems in medicine. Just what is the liability of a psychoanalyst, for example, and how do we determine (or how does anyone determine) whether he is guilty of malpractice or not?

The third thought is that malpractice insurance actually breeds litigation. This would adversely affect uninsured psychologists because those who would bring the suits would not make a distinction between psychologists who carry malpractice insurance and those who do not. Therefore, if it were known that malpractice insurance were available, it is possible that this would bring much litigation upon those who do not happen to carry it.

The fourth thought is that most companies would not wish to write malpractice insurance in a field in which it would be necessary for them, as implied in the report, to deal with "crackpot" plaintiffs or defendants. It might be possible, therefore, to reword the report to eliminate this implication. However, if this is, in fact, the case, this is a factor which will make it difficult for any American company to be very enthusiastic about taking unto itself the job of writing malpractice insurance.

The fifth thought is that a malpractice case cannot be settled without the client's consent. Therefore, the suit must be defended. This is time consuming and does not relieve the insured from spending his own time (as the statement given on page 11 might imply) in his own defense. The reason that the suit would have to be defended, and this would be costly in terms of time to the defendant, is that a settlement out of court frequently implies guilt on the part of the defendant. Psychologists will probably behave, in this respect, as our brother medicos and will not want cases settled out of court. This puts malpractice insurance in a light different from that of property damage and liability on automobiles, for example, because in most of these latter cases the insurance company has the option to make a settlement, if it deems it wise, out of court. The entire gist of this argument is that practically every case will end up in court. And this will be time consuming and, therefore, expensive to the defendant no matter how innocent he may be of the charge in question.

The preceding thoughts suggest one that is more nearly my own, and that is that your Committee seek the counsel of malpractice lawyers in several of the American insurance companies. Perhaps you have done this already, but it occurred to me that there are many wordings in the report that might be changed somewhat if this additional counsel were secured. I do not object to our having to deal with Lloyds of London, but it seems to me that it would be much better if we could eventually interest a number of American companies in writing malpractice insurance for psychologists if, indeed, we can make out a case for its desirability. I believe that you would find that a number of

the companies writing malpractice insurance would be quite willing to give of their counsel in the preparation of your report and do this without any obligation with respect to business that may or may not accrue to them as a result of their counsel.

My last thought is that if it is in fact impossible to arrange for the writing of malpractice insurance for psychologists, it would be wrong to stir up interest on the part of our professional colleagues to want something that in the very nature of the case they cannot get. My thought, then, is that the insurance companies be approached first and that a report be written which will take into account as nearly as possible their views. This I think would make it more nearly likely that eventually they would be willing to write malpractice insurance for psychologists if at all feasible rather than if we stir up much interest (perhaps much of it ill informed interest) on the part of our members. This latter approach would, I believe, put a number of companies on the defensive and I see no reason for suggesting such an attitude in the first place.

I find that my thoughts run to eight rather than to seven, so if you will bear with me I will pass along one more. This is that there are a number of views expressed in the report (not those of the Committee itself) which I think are definitely wrong. An example would be that an organization of psychologists would be responsible for the acts of any one of its members. I believe that malpractice insurance is written for each individual member who may want it and the purpose of specifying some organization is merely a means of defining to the insurance company all the persons that are to be insurable under the terms of a contract. In other words, membership in an organization serves as the means of defining who is and who is not a psychologist. My main point is that if there are such views of individuals that are erroneous, I should think it would be much better to leave such views out of the report.

I do not wish to throw cold water on the interest in malpractice insurance, but I felt that it would be only fair to you to pass on to you the reactions which I secured from someone who is actually in the business of writing malpractice insurance for other professional groups.

#### WHAT IS "MALPRACTICE"?

The foregoing exhibits and letters of comment suggest a number of paradoxes which the Committee will not attempt to resolve in this report. One such matter should, however, be briefly considered. Since very few states as yet have laws which specify what the "practice" of psychology shall be (i.e., licensing), one may be left wondering, as some of the foregoing comments suggest, how "malpractice" can be defined, legally. It is therefore of some interest to see how this matter is handled in the policy now available to members of the New York

Society of Clinical Psychologists. This policy reads, in part, as follows:

... and resulting from any claims or suit, including actions of replevin and counterclaims, based solely upon malpractice, error, negligence or mistake, breach of implied contract, loss of services, property damage, autopsies, inquests, personal restraint, the dispensing of drugs or medicines, assault, slander, libel, undue familiarity, anesthesia, hallucinations, or malicious prosecution—all the foregoing being hereinafter known as "Malpractice."

The dilemma posed above is thus handled by defining "malpractice" mainly in terms of actions in which a psychologist might be expected *not* to engage (or actions of which he is falsely accused), without exactly stipulating the nature or scope of his legitimate professional operations as such. How this solution will work out remains to be seen.

The related question of what bearing, if any, the adoption of an ethical code or codes by psychologists may have on the conception and definition of "malpractice" is one which the Committee wishes to study in some detail.

#### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of its novelty, complexity, and controversial nature, the question of malpractice insurance for psychologists needs to be widely considered and investigated in order that a consensus can be reached as a basis for practical action.

The present committee therefore urges members of the American Psychological Association to become informed regarding the nature of the problem and to express their opinions and wishes to the Committee or to their state, divisional, or national officers.

In the meantime the Committee will continue to study the problem and will seek technical legal advice and information from insurance experts. It is hoped that in a later report the Committee will be able to submit one or more specific plans to the membership and the governing bodies of the Association.

#### APA Committee on Malpractice Insurance

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# THE VA PROGRAM FOR COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGISTS

B. V. MOORE AND LORRAINE BOUTHILET

*American Psychological Association*

SIX years ago the Veterans Administration inaugurated a program for the training of clinical psychologists. At that time the APA was asked to evaluate graduate training facilities in clinical psychology in institutions throughout the country and to advise the VA of those universities which were considered suitable for this type of training. The VA has now established a similar program for the training of counseling psychologists and has again asked the APA to cooperate by providing a list of universities qualified to offer doctoral training in this specialty.

The Education and Training Board's Committee on Doctoral Education considered the VA's request and made a series of recommendations to the APA Council at their meeting in September. The Council voted that all the recommendations be accepted. (See proceedings of the 1952 meetings in this issue, p. 647.) In order that APA members and, especially, university departments offering doctoral training may have more information about the Council's action than is contained in the proceedings, this article on the new VA program and on the Council's action has been prepared. It presents a brief outline of the program and summarizes the essential points in the recommendations accepted by the Council.

## THE TRAINING PROGRAM

The administrative arrangements of the new program are essentially similar to the VA program for training in clinical psychology. It is a doctoral-level program in psychology with trainees appointed on a part-time basis with the VA while engaged in their academic work. The Civil Service job title is "Counseling Psychologist." At the present time all VA counseling psychologists will be appointed to positions in VA Neuropsychiatric, TB, and General Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

The VA counseling psychologist is expected to:

Apply psychological principles, techniques, and instruments to the evaluation, counseling, and placement of hospitalized individuals.

Administer and interpret tests of intelligence, achievement, aptitude, and personality.

Carry out group or individual counseling when requested by the patient and attending physician.

Confer with all professional staff members regarding individual cases under treatment.

Conduct research in the field of vocational counseling and placement as well as upon problems of evaluation, counseling, and placement.

Evaluate and counsel individuals having disabling or handicapping conditions as related to possible employment.

Assist and motivate patients to accept vocational and rehabilitative goals.

Supervise and instruct trainees in the counseling field and collaborate in the orienting of other professional hospital personnel such as psychiatrists, physicians, social workers, and nurses.

Plan, direct, and coordinate the vocational counseling program or perform other administrative duties.

Consult, when necessary, with universities, other agencies of the local, state, or federal government, and outside groups, upon problems involving any of the areas described above.

The training program, like that in clinical psychology, takes at least four years of graduate study, and the responsibility for the trainee's satisfactory completion of his doctorate rests with the university. During his graduate work the trainee receives about two years of paid practicum experience in VA hospitals where qualified counseling psychologists are stationed.

Representatives of the APA Division of Counseling and Guidance were consulted by the VA when plans for the program were made, and the VA expects to work with this Division in developing the program. Those interested in further details about the program may obtain them by writing to Dr. Robert S. Waldrop, Chief, Vocational Counseling, Professional Services, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

## THE COUNCIL ACTION

Upon recommendation of the Education and Training Board, and with the concurrence of the Division of Counseling and Guidance, the Council took several steps to cooperate with the VA. Some of these actions were concerned with the long-range problem of evaluating training facilities in counseling psychology; others were necessitated by the fact that the VA needed a list of approved schools at the earliest possible time, to permit the program to get under way during the academic year 1952-53.

*The Interim List.* Because speed was necessary, the Council decided to provide the VA with an Interim List of schools temporarily approved for the academic year 1952-53. In order to facilitate preparation of the list, the schools on this Interim List are limited to those now on the list of universities approved for training in clinical psychology because most of the necessary information on these universities was already in the E & T Board files. However, the fact that a university has been approved for clinical training does not necessarily mean that it is also approved for counseling training. Universities on this list have been invited to furnish information regarding their counseling training—if they wish to participate in the new VA program—and on the basis of this information plus the information available in the Education and Training Board Files, the Interim List has been compiled by the Committee on Doctoral Training of the Education and Training Board. In making its evalua-

tions of counseling training, the Committee has been guided by the "Recommended Standards for Training Counseling Psychologists at the Doctoral Level," prepared by a committee on the Division on Counseling and Guidance (*Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 172-181). This Interim List is intended solely for the VA counseling training program. It has no implications for the training of counseling psychologists in general. It is quite probable, also, that this first Interim List will be supplanted within a few months by another list based on broader evaluations. If the APA Board of Directors authorizes it, the list will be published.

*The Permanent Plan.* In addition to preparing the Interim List, the Education and Training Board is proceeding to develop a permanent plan for providing the Veterans Administration with a list of universities approved for training VA counseling psychologists. This plan will, in all likelihood, not require that universities approved for training in counseling must first be approved for clinical psychology. In drawing up its plan, the Education and Training Board will consult with the Veterans Administration, with representatives of the Division of Counseling and Guidance, and other groups interested in counseling psychology.

A report on the permanent plan will be presented to the APA's Board of Directors next spring, at which time the Board will decide whether to terminate the Interim List and substitute a regular permanent program.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: 1952

FILLMORE H. SANFORD

*American Psychological Association*

THERE seem to be no rules, regulations, nor traditions concerning the Annual Report of the Executive Secretary. That there shall be such a report is established, but each year there must be a new decision about its form and content. The report could be a straightforward summary of the Association's activities, but such a report would represent a horning-in on the business of the Treasurer, the Recording Secretary, and the chairmen of our various committees. It could deal with the big things—over-all pictures and inclusive generalizations. But there is some reason to believe that anyone daily involved in APA affairs will lack the proper perspective for such a report. If anyone is interested in a philosophical understanding of an octopus, it is doubtful that the most objective information can be obtained through an interview with him who is intimately wrestling with one.

There is a way out of this conflict, however. APA is an intricate organization. It can be viewed from many different angles. Where the Treasurer reports on financial things, the Recording Secretary on governmental things, I will report on unique things—unique APA events and accomplishments during the past year. Then I will present some recently tabulated facts about psychologists.

The Association has completed the most intricate year in its history. Not only does our size continue to increase at a very rapid rate but, principally because of the fact that psychology as an entity is interacting in an increasing variety of ways with its supporting culture, the organization steadily increases in complexity. An increasing number and variety of problems get tossed into the organization's lap as apparently appropriate areas for group, rather than individual, concern. When such a toss is made, our way of facing it is to appoint another committee and add to the length of Board and Council agenda. During the last year, we have had 44 APA committees. The Board of Directors has spent six very full days in face-to-face labor on the Association's affairs and has conducted a great deal more business

by mail. The Council of Representatives received approximately three pounds of material from committee chairmen and the Central Office as background for its two-day meeting in Washington.

These small facts lead to some big questions. How intricate can APA get? How intricate *should* it get? How do we solve our problems other than by turning them over to committees and boards and councils? What is the proper relation between an organization and the problems, needs, aspirations, and preferences of its members? Is APA too centralized, too bureaucratic? Some members think so. Is APA too slow to face new problems, to take official action, to establish institutional controls over individual members, to promote psychology and protect psychologists? Some members think so—loudly. Is the APA really doing its job? It is impossible to say until we know what its job is. At the moment we really do not know its job well enough to establish criteria against which we can assess the APA's effectiveness as an organization. Perhaps the forthcoming Policy and Planning Board study will enable us to understand what is the real function of the APA and to guide ourselves, democratically and intelligently, toward the creation and maintenance of an organization maximally effective in its stated purpose of advancing psychology as a science, as a profession, and as a means of promoting human welfare.

Against this background of puzzlement, it may be well now to summarize some of the major trends, events, and accomplishments of the last year.

Let us turn first to publications. In many respects, the APA's primary function is that of a publisher. In 1951 we edited, printed, and distributed something over a half-million separate issues of our separate journals. This activity involved a staggering number of editorial man-hours, and a total outlay of \$233,000, or 77 per cent of our annual budget. Our publication business is close to the edge of financial and other trouble. We do not know the solution to all our publication problems but there is



reasonable ground for optimism that psychologists will solve them.

In the publications field, there are three unique accomplishments worth reporting. First, the newly-constituted Publications Board has taken a vigorous interest in all aspects of our publication affairs. Such an interest on the part of an involved and varied group of psychologists can and will be of great help in insuring that our publications continue to serve well the interests of scientific communication.

Secondly, the Council of Editors labored mightily and produced for psychologists a uniquely valuable document known as a Publication Manual. This Manual was distributed as a supplement to the July issue of the *Psychological Bulletin* to all members of the Association. For this accomplishment, psychologists owe a great deal to our editors and particularly Laurance Shaffer, who shepherded the project to completion.

A third unique event was the publication of a 294-page Morton Prince Memorial Supplement to the *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*. The production of such a supplement was made possible by the fact that the journal has built up a financial surplus which, under the deed of gift from Morton Prince, must be spent only on that journal. The supplement represents a sizable editorial accomplishment. It had the function of reducing materially the publication lag for the *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology* and of helping with the lag for our journals in related fields.

In nonpublication activities the Association has had a long busy and perhaps a productive year. I would like to underscore some of these activities—the ones that seem to be both significant and unique.

We have adopted a code of ethics. All will agree that the Committee on Ethical Standards for Psychology has brought to intelligent completion a prodigious task. Most will agree that our adoption of an ethics code represents a major, delineable, and unique step toward psychology's maturity. We have said to ourselves and to the world that we accept as best we can the responsibilities that go with our position in society.

The Education and Training Board has completed its first year of activity. The very existence of this Board and its various committees represents and articulates, I think, psychology's willingness to accept responsibility for turning out the best-trained psychologists, whatever the specialty, we possibly

can. It seems to be true that the 1952 Education and Training Board organization has taken up where previous separate and exploratory committees have left off and has, in a properly nondirective way, made unique and broad-gauged progress.

Nineteen fifty-two also represents the year in which the APA became a property owner. By now, most members have heard about the APA building, many have seen it in its splendid state of nakedness and a few have already made a financial contribution to the completion of the venture. The APA veritably owns a building. We have not yet paid for it, but our equity is large and will grow. The building represents much-needed space for our Central Office people. For some time, we have been very seriously cramped and discommoded in our present quarters. The building also represents something much less mundane and more important than space for APA employees. It represents to many the stability of psychology—its belongingness, its acceptance in America, its parity with other scientific and professional fields.

Another major event in 1952—or something that seems likely to become an event—is the Policy and Planning Board study designed to delineate major trends in, and characteristics of, psychology as a science and as a social entity. A working outline of this study has been created and tentative arrangements made to initiate it. There seems a good chance that the study will be financed by the National Science Foundation. Outlining and arranging for this study has been a very demanding job for the Policy and Planning Board. And it has involved some genuine courage, for there are no real models for the kind of study the Policy and Planning Board people envision. The problem is one for which there are no comfortable conceptual handles. But even a little imagination about the destination is enough to set off vigorous efforts to get there—even when there is little to hold to and only sketchy views of the ground. There seems to be a good chance that by taking systematic thought of itself, psychology can contribute significantly to its own development as a science and as a profession.

An event that has become almost routinely unique in APA is the annual convention. This year's meetings are unique in magnitude of attendance, unique in the complexity of program, unique in the number of related groups participating, uniquely expensive, and uniquely wearing on the conscientious convention-goer. When Saturday noon comes, 397

papers will have been read, 80 symposia will have been held, 23 addresses will have been given, about 65 business meetings will have been conducted. Over 4,000 people registered for the convention. In every category, the 1952 figure is appreciably larger than that for 1951. The 1952 Program Issue of the *American Psychologist* is 26 pages longer than it has ever been before.

All this has happened in spite of fairly vigorous—if nondirective—efforts on the part of the Program Committee to keep the program within manageable limits.

The APA convention—with its tendency to grow larger and more intricate—has become a rather serious problem. The Board and Council have faced the necessity of doing something to control or revise or redesign our annual meetings (see report of Recording Secretary).

During the meetings a number of young men and women, wearing ushers' badges, circulated through the two headquarters hotels conducting interviews and counting people at various sessions. These were VA trainees who were helping with a study designed to find out a little something about what psychologists do at meetings and what they want a convention to be.

One specific thing we wanted to find out was the use our members make of the Program Issue of the *American Psychologist*. This issue has become so heavy a tome that it can be used as a blunt instrument for committing murder. It is, in fact, a murderous thing to edit and print. It is also very expensive. The 1952 Program Issue cost the Association close to \$10,000. Is it worth it? What use is made of it, and of the abstracts of papers? Are there alternative ways of achieving whatever ends are achieved by the issue? You can see the utility of answers to such questions. We may have some tentative answers in a few weeks.

Another unique development I wish to mention is this year's public information activity. At these meetings the APA engaged, for the first time, in a very active effort to meet the press half-way in covering the newsworthy events transpiring here. Last spring the Board of Directors instructed the Central Office to conduct an experiment in public relations—an experiment to determine the results achieved by preparing advance releases on newsworthy papers and events. As part of this experiment we secured the services of a professional sci-

ence writer and had him prepare releases on a number of papers. Through subscription to a clipping service we will be able to find out what happens to our release-covered news as compared to news the various reporters secure without the benefit of prepared releases. The experiment is in progress.

We have also tried an administrative experiment or two, as supplements to that ordered by the Board. We have taken various steps that we think will insure that these meetings will be more thoroughly reported in the press than any others in our history. Our attempts to facilitate this coverage are based on the beliefs (a) that psychology is news and *will* get into the papers in spite of anything we do or do not do, (b) that accurate and intelligent coverage of representative events is better than less intelligent coverage of only the obviously sensational events, and (c) that efforts to meet journalists half-way, to know them, to acquaint them with our problems and to help them do their jobs will result in coverage that is more accurate, more informed, and more representative.

Our contacts with journalists have been very pleasant. They are bright people. They are literate people. They are often down with a genuine concern for the human enterprise and demonstrate a sincere wish to educate people. Our efforts to help them accomplish their ends have felt good to us. (Incidentally at least three reporters who covered the meetings have undergraduate majors in psychology.)

As is usual with administrative experiments, we will get few hard data on the effects and effectiveness of this venture. But we will have some feedback and perhaps what little we get will help psychologists escape, in one direction or another, their present highly-charged ambivalence toward publicity. We will have to decide what we want in the way of public information programs and in what way we will join in the general fight against anti-intellectualism, a fight in which all sciences have an enormous stake.

#### SOME STATISTICAL FACTS ABOUT PSYCHOLOGISTS

I now wish to turn from a consideration of psychologists organized and focus for a while on psychologists as individual entities. Most APA members will remember receiving, in the spring of 1951, a fairly elaborate questionnaire promulgated jointly by the National Scientific Register and the APA

Central Office. The Register people sought data for their study of the nation's scientific manpower. The Central Office sought data to use primarily in the 1951 biographical directory. We sought it together, to avoid duplication. The directory has long since been completed, but the quantitative data from the whole survey are just now becoming available. From the outset we have conducted the APA part of the survey on a shoe-string budget, getting free IBM runs here and outside funds there to push the study ahead. Now we have a wide variety of raw facts about APA members. With the permission of Jane Hildreth and George Albee, the two who have had most to do with the whole project, I would like to present, in a once-over-lightly way, some of the general findings of the survey.

We mailed out copies of the combined questionnaire to the 8,600 psychologists who were members of APA in 1951. We received 6,743 returns. For purposes of research we thus had an 80 per cent sample. There is evidence that no systematic peculiarity determined who returned the completed questionnaire. The age, membership status, and divisional affiliation of those who returned are almost exactly the same as those who failed to return. We will be reasonably safe in assuming our sample to be representative.

In treating the results, the procedure here will be merely to hit the high-spots in several areas. Our data are now completely coded and punched on IBM cards so that we can test a very great variety of hypotheses about at least the superficial characteristics of psychologists. More detailed, more analytical treatments of the data will be made available later to those who are interested.

#### *Psychologists Are Numerous*

At the moment, APA has 10,000 members. At the beginning of 1953 we will have more than 11,000. And if we can extrapolate to the country at large from George Speer's study of psychologists in Illinois, there are perhaps 8,000 more people who are employed as psychologists, who use—and maybe deserve—the psychological label.

The present APA membership makes an impressive comparison with the 31 in 1892, 393 in 1920, 5,000 in 1948, and 8,600 a year ago. We are still headed toward an extrapolated total of 60,000,000 psychologists a hundred years from now.

The present figure on the number of American

psychologists—maybe 18,000—also makes an impressive comparison with the number of psychologists in other countries. There are approximately 2,500 psychologists in Great Britain, 700 in Japan, and perhaps two dozen in South America.

How do we account for the proliferation of psychology in this country? One hypothesis is that American culture has a unique tolerance for people who probe into the secrets of inner life, who examine the gift horses of "common-sense" folkways about human beings, who question institutions, who rock many traditional boats and create many ambiguities. My own impression is that anything approximating enthusiastic support for psychology is factually unique to America. My own feeling is that the fact of such support is evidence of American intellectual and emotional resilience. But I am sure that if the social scientists would set themselves searching for the genotypes underlying this phenomenon, sounder, more analytical, and less complimentary interpretations would be articulated.

At any rate, psychologists are numerous. They are more numerous in some parts of the country than in others. If we extrapolate from our survey to a 1953 total of 11,000 APA members, we find approximately 2,300 members in the state of New York, 1,400 in California, 1,000 in Illinois, 800 in Pennsylvania, 750 in Ohio, 600 in Massachusetts, 500 in Michigan, and 300 in Minnesota. If we move away from urbanization and toward the South, we find 25 in South Carolina, 60 in Mississippi, 80 in Alabama, 200 in Kentucky, and 300 in Virginia. From such data we may eventually be able to formulate hypotheses about what sorts of social climates are particularly nurturant to psychologists.

#### *Psychologists are Young*

The age of APA members varies from 21 to 90. The median age of those in our sample is 37 and the mean is 40. Nearly one-quarter of our sample report ages of 30 to 34 years and two out of three members are under 40. These facts are consonant with those concerning our rapid growth—especially since World War II. Our median age is almost exactly the same as that for members of American Chemical Society and American Physical Society, reflecting the fact that all three fields have been growing rapidly in recent years. Today's figures on psychologists' ages would show us to be even younger than the 1951 figure indicates us to be, for since the



survey was made we have taken in 1,400 new members. Soon we will take in more than a thousand additional ones. A large proportion of these new members will be less than 30 and will decrease the mean age considerably.

We will not here belabor the facts about age. At a general level, it is clear that we need not worry for some years about any large proportion of our members becoming eligible for the Life Member's freedom from dues. At a specific level our data can answer detailed questions about where our young—or old—people are and what they do. I will cite only a few additional facts about age and then leave the topic. We looked through our results to find out what these younger psychologists are doing. The following table gives the percentages of people in various lines of psychological work who report ages below 30.

Employment	% Below 30 Years of Age
Students, full-time graduate .....	69.9
Students in practicum training .....	81.5
Academic research .....	55.0
Clinical, nonfederal clinics .....	46.7
Industrial, business consultants .....	30.3
Clinical, nonfederal hospitals .....	24.0
School systems .....	20.8
Clinical, private practice .....	17.7
Academic administration .....	10.5

#### *Psychologists Are Well-Educated*

There are more PhD degrees per unit of population in APA than in either the American Chemical Society or the American Physical Society. While 57 per cent of APA members have the PhD or an equivalent degree, the figure for chemists in ACS is 24 per cent and for physicists in APS is 45 per cent. Only 7 per cent of chemical engineers have the PhD degree. If the PhD degree signifies education then psychologists are relatively well-educated.

There are three implications of these facts that seem worth underscoring. First, though psychologists are inclined to worry about what level of training a person must have before he assumes the psychologist's title, it appears that people can come by the label "chemist" or "physicist" on the basis of relatively little training. Though all members of ACS may not be entitled, or welcome, to the title "chemist," 5 per cent of ACS members have had no college degree and 54 per cent hold only the BA degree.

Second, the relatively great percentage of chem-

ists and physicists without the PhD degree suggests that these two fields have developed in such a way that large numbers of technicians can be employed—and usefully so. Perhaps in another few decades, psychology will reach the stage where there are many research and service technicians, gainfully, usefully, and happily employed, while there are relatively few research scientists or independent practitioners in the field. Our present tendency is to select and train as if every person in the field is a potential candidate for the PhD degree. Perhaps we should soon reorient ourselves and begin creating billets and appropriate training for people who are technicians, and who are frankly labeled as such—people who can play, with dignity and security, the role of helper. Some thoughtful psychologists are now recommending just such a course of action.

A third implication from these facts is this: the APA is not, as some people put it, "infested" with MA psychologists. While 39 per cent of our members have the MA degree only, 39 per cent does not constitute a majority and if we eliminate graduate students from this 39 per cent it turns out that more than two out of three employed psychologists have the PhD degree. Those who have any anxiety about being "surrounded" by MA psychologists are hereby referred to the ACS, a fairly sound and flourishing organization, with 76 per cent of its members falling in the non-PhD class.

It is perhaps significant that of all our members without the PhD degree, 71 per cent say they plan to get it. Fifty-five per cent planned to have it by the end of 1952. While no one would want to guess how many of these aspirants will eventually secure the PhD, the existence of their plans is an interesting fact. The fact may testify merely to the ambition—or optimism—of MA psychologists. A more interesting possibility is that the fact means (a) that psychology's prestige system places an enormous premium on the PhD degree, and (b) that there are in existence relatively few satisfying, dignified, and secure careers for holders of the MA degree in psychology. The only real way up for the psychologist with a master's degree is to jump a relatively large gap and land with the doctorates. It seems to some that the hurdling of an academic gap in order to win a more real-life responsibility and income is somewhat peculiar. But with the present attitudes and present employment practices in psychology, it is very clear that there are many

people in the field who look longingly, if sometimes unrealistically, toward the PhD diploma. It may be well that psychology is, in the main, a field both numerically and psychologically a field for PhD's. It appears, however, that if we continue this development, psychology will be unique among those professions having both pure and applied segments. There is certainly nothing wrong with uniqueness per se and there may not be anything at all wrong with this particular uniqueness, but perhaps we should not *unconsciously* foster this development. A case can be made that the present and past APA committees studying subdoctoral problems have fixed upon a cardinal significant aspect of psychology's development.

We have good data on such things as the salaries, place of employment, specializations, and ages of both PhD and MA psychologists. We will not dig into these data here, but one general trend is worth pointing out. The data make it clear that the applied or service specialties—vocational, clinical, and industrial psychology—include large numbers of MA psychologists, while the more academic specialties do not. Teaching and research in academic settings are essentially PhD activities. Much less so are activities connected with service. For example, only 22 per cent of teachers of psychology are without the PhD, while nearly two-thirds of those employed in nonfederal hospitals and clinics, two-thirds of those in school systems, nearly half of those employed by business and industry, and over a third of those in private clinical practice have no degree beyond the master's. But it still seems to be true that psychology, both in subtle and in obvious ways, is strongly oriented toward the doctorate.

#### *Psychologists Have a Wide Variety of Specialties*

One has to be neither historian nor keen observer to know that clinical psychology has expanded enormously in the last ten years. Our 1951 data show that 36 per cent of APA members list their primary specialty as clinical psychology and another 4 per cent describe themselves as specializing in behavior deviations. It is a good guess that out of our 10,000 present members, 4,000 specialize in some form of clinical psychology. Everybody has known for a long time that there are a lot of clinical psychologists but the fact that there are so many still seems to surprise people.

The fact may even produce sputtering symptoms of apoplexy in those few members who continue to react viscerally to the term "clinician," who operate with a stereotyped picture of the clinical psychologist as a tweedy, mumbo-jumbo artist with a Rorschach card in one hand and a master's degree in the other.

Nevertheless, about 4,000 members of the Association report themselves as specializing in clinical psychology. Before anybody makes anything of this fact, however, it will be well to look for a minute behind the label. What are clinical psychologists really like? Of course, our survey data will give no satisfactory answer to such a question, but there are some facts that may help destroy any impression that clinical psychologists all fit the same pattern or are all different from any other kind of psychologist.

About 1,000 clinicians work in academic settings. Of the 3,000 nonacademic clinicians, a majority work in clinics or hospitals under federal or state sponsorship. About 175 work in nonacademic research and developmental programs. Two hundred or more work in schools. About 300 are in private practice.

The median salary for clinicians is less than that for psychologists in experimental, social, or physiological fields. Clinical psychologists are younger, on the average, than psychologists in any other specialty except experimental. Their median age is 36.3 years. The median age for experimentalists is 35.5. By comparison, the figure for educational psychologists is 43.1.

Forty-six per cent of the clinicians in our sample have the PhD degree. For other specialties this figure varies from 33 per cent for vocational psychologists to 77 per cent for physiological and 78 per cent for experimental psychologists. About 70 per cent of the clinicians without the PhD degree say they plan to get it. Fifteen per cent, as compared with 9 per cent of the vocational and 29 per cent of the experimental psychologists, are APA Fellows.

A relatively large number of clinicians are women. Whereas 8 per cent of industrial psychologists, 13 per cent of experimental psychologists, and 27 per cent of educational psychologists report themselves to be women, the figure for clinical psychologists is 35 per cent. The only specialty achieving a higher index of femininity is developmental psychology.

There the figure is 60 per cent women and 40 per cent men.

Where 23 per cent of the experimentalists and 31 per cent of the developmental psychologists have held either divisional or APA offices, only 9 per cent of the clinical psychologists have held such offices. In spite of there being about five clinical psychologists to every experimentalist, the experimentalists in our sample had held 79 APA offices while the clinical people had held 78. No one can rightfully say that the APA is being dominated by the clinical psychologists. Neither can they say, of course, that the experimentalists run things. Maybe it is the *developmental* psychologists who run the APA. As a matter of fact, our data indicate developmental psychologists to be quite a unique group. Compared to people in any other specialty, they have held more offices, they seem more worried about APA problems, they volunteer more frequently for APA committees, they more frequently belong to the appropriate APA division. They also include more women—which may help explain some of this uniqueness.

But back to the clinical people. Our present data do not say much about the competencies or the subspecialties of these psychologists. A quick glance, however, at the array of second and third specialties checked by clinicians indicates considerable versatility or transferability. How this compares with the versatility of people in other specialties we do not yet know, but it seems pretty clear, at the level of impression, that clinical psychologists are *psychologists* with a specialty in clinical. This is, of course, more true of PhD clinical people than of those with the master's degree, but there is a suggestion that if all jobs in clinical psychology suddenly evaporated, a vast majority of PhD clinical psychologists could with some ease transfer to work in nonclinical fields. If this is so, clinical psychologists are not extremely different from other kinds of psychologists. When we analyze our data more completely, we will be able to make clearer statements about the characteristics of our clinical members and about the extent and nature of the differences among people in the several specialties.

People who report the clinical specialty are the largest single group in the APA, but it cannot be said that they dominate the APA either socially, politically, or even numerically. The following table presents estimates of the number of our present members in each of the various specialties.

Specialty	% of Sample	Estimated Number of Present Membership
Clinical and behavior deviations . . .	40.5	4,050
Educational . . . . .	13.3	1,330
Experimental . . . . .	7.5	750
Industrial . . . . .	7.3	730
Vocational . . . . .	5.5	550
Social . . . . .	4.9	490
General (History, Systems, Theory) . . .	4.1	410
Developmental . . . . .	3.5	350
Personality . . . . .	2.9	290
Physiological . . . . .	2.5	250
Other and unspecified . . . . .	7.6	760

Detailed data on people in each of these categories will eventually be available. These facts will not only help clear up our thinking about those attributes of people that lie behind the various labels but will be useful in dealing with problems of supply and demand, and of selection and training. They will help us perhaps keep track of trends in our field.

#### *Psychologists Work in a Variety of Places*

Psychology, as everyone knows, is no longer a purely academic discipline. Psychologists now work in many and varied settings, doing a wide assortment of things with, for, and maybe to a wide variety of people. The following table gives over-all estimates, based on an extrapolation from our sample to the total present membership of APA, of the number of APA members working in various settings.

Academic positions, total . . . . .	4,380
Teaching primary . . . . .	2,630
Research primary . . . . .	380
Service primary . . . . .	380
Administration primary . . . . .	990
Clinical positions, total . . . . .	2,120
Federal agencies . . . . .	580
Nonfederal agencies . . . . .	1,270
Group practice . . . . .	60
Individual practice . . . . .	310
Nonacademic administration, research, and development, total . . . . .	900
Military administration, research and development . . . . .	380
Other federal agencies (Public Health Service, etc.) . . . . .	180
Nonfederal agencies . . . . .	340
Industrial psychologists, total . . . . .	510
For business and industrial concerns . . . . .	300
Consulting . . . . .	210
Students and Others . . . . .	1,700

The existing societal acceptance of psychology as a useful discipline is reflected in the fact that only



44 per cent of our 1951 sample held academic jobs. (Dael Wolfe reported in 1948 that this percentage was 48 per cent at that time.) Approximately a fourth of our present academicians have supplementary employment off the campus—in private clinical practice, in governmental agencies, or in industry. Of the approximately 1,700 people in our sample whose primary job is academic teaching, for example, one out of twelve engages in some form of clinical practice on the side. It is not only true that academic psychologists are becoming relatively fewer, but also true that those who work in academic settings often get their hands into "useful" activities.

A reciprocal sort of arrangement works, however, to lessen the apparent trend away from the academic. Large numbers of psychologists employed in nonacademic positions return to the campus to do part-time teaching. For example, one out of six of the clinical psychologists in our sample employed by the Veterans Administration reports supplementary academic teaching. Clinicians in other kinds of institutional jobs do the same thing with approximately the same frequency. Clinicians in private practice and industrial psychologists also teach but less frequently. Psychologists holding research or administrative jobs in the military or other branches of the government occasionally have supplementary teaching positions. These facts say that there is fairly close contact between academic and nonacademic psychology, even though the trend is toward the clinic, the hospital, the military post, and the market-place. Approximately 1,000 academic psychologists go back to the classroom to teach, personally bridging in the other direction the alleged gap between academic and applied psychology. We do have considerable intercourse between the classroom and laboratory on one hand and the practical problems of life on the other—the kind of intercourse J. McV. Hunt, in his presidential address, finds productive. It is hard to say, of course, whether the contact is of optimal kind and amount.

To those who worry about psychologists drifting farther away from a concentration on research, further facts about academic employment among our members will give little comfort. If we make the reasonably safe extrapolation from our sample to the total membership of the Association, we get a total of 4,380 psychologists holding jobs in academic settings. Of these, 990 are primarily occupied with administration. Three hundred and eighty work primarily in service jobs such as counseling, guid-

ance, and personnel. Two thousand six hundred and thirty are primarily teachers. There are only 380 psychologists whose first focus is on research. While we do not know how this figure might compare with those for chemistry or physics, and while we do know that significant amounts of significant research are carried on in spite of heavy teaching loads and/or administrative burdens, it is quite clear that even in our colleges and universities, psychologists in general do not spend a very large proportion of their time and energy on research activities. It may be true that the 850 or 900 psychologists holding government jobs in research and development are currently producing more science than are our 4,000 or more academic people. The study to be conducted by the Policy and Planning Board may throw some light on this question.

We said above that there has been a relative decline in the number of academic psychologists and that some members may wish to worry about it. The same members, however, might reduce their worries by taking a different and perhaps equally defensible view of the facts. Though the percentage of psychologists employed academically has been gradually decreasing, the percentage of academic faculty members who are psychologists has been increasing very rapidly. In absolute terms, the number of psychologists employed by colleges and universities has almost doubled since 1948.

The facts, however they are perceived, show that the majority of psychologists live and move in nonacademic orbits. The facts do not show, however, that psychology has really gone nonacademic. Psychology maintains what seems to be, relative to other fields, very close contact with its academic home. A very large group of psychologists, of course, stay at home. A number of others come back home for brief spells. A larger number may be homesick, but our survey yielded no data on that point. One gets the general impression that our own prestige system still puts the scholar, teacher, and creative research man on a high pedestal. Occasionally there are deliberate efforts to educate the academician, to shorten his hair, to bring him out into the real world. But a deep respect for the academician, for the pure and grumpy scholar, remains. Occasionally, feeling threatened by the expansion of applied psychology and maybe a little envious of the allegedly high salaries the nonacademic people pull down, the university psychologist laments the secularization of his science, belittles the efforts of psy-

chologists to be useful, and honest for the good old days. With some frequency, however, nostalgic lament gives way to a curiosity about the applied aspects of the science and the pure, uninvolved, grumpy, and lonesome scientist finds himself with an after-hours client or a summer job in a military agency.

While nobody can predict whether the marriage between the pure and the applied aspects of psychology will last forever, and nobody knows for sure whether such a match will be a productive one, the marriage now clearly exists. In spite of evidence of marital uneasiness, the number of people who alternate between town and gown may be a sign that psychology will continue to be characterized by some sort of unity among diversity.

#### *Psychologists Are Well-Paid*

The median 1951 total income reported by psychologists with the PhD degree was \$6,400. The median salary for MA was \$1,830 less—\$4,570. For the 6,708 members of the Association answering the question about salaries, the median annual income was \$5,580. These figures may not impress those who have done all their earning since World War II and have come by realistic attitudes toward the present functional significance of a dollar, but to psychologists who still carry vestigial remnants of financial attitudes and habits formed in the thirties, the figures are likely to seem at least mildly fabulous. And they will seem more so if we multiply \$5,580 by our 10,000 members to secure an annual total of \$55,800,000 paid to members of the Association. To anyone who is familiar with Biblical recommendations and also concerned with APA finances, this sum immediately suggests a way to pay for our new building and double the size of all of our journals. All we have to do is to get our members to tithe.

The 1951 median income for PhD's in chemistry was \$6,900 as compared with the psychologists' \$6,400, while PhD physicists earned \$7,100. PhD's in chemical engineering had a median income of \$7,900, thereby demonstrating, perhaps, the economic advantage of being useful. MA's in chemistry and physics earned around \$700 per year more than did MA's in psychology. MA's in chemical engineering again did a little better. I guess we can say that psychologists are well-paid. But certainly not startlingly so, when we compare ourselves with physicists and chemists. Nor is there any picture of

opulence when we compare our 1951 incomes with our 1948 incomes. Dael Wolfe reported psychologists' median 1948 income, from all sources, to be \$6,150 for those with the doctorate and \$4,050 for those without it. So PhD psychologists have been keeping up with inflation at the rate of about \$100 a year while MA psychologists were doing a little better.

Within psychology, annual income varies from specialty to specialty. Industrial psychologists lead the league with a median income of \$7,440. Those reporting no specialty have the lowest median—\$4,780. Also low are general theoretical psychologists, with \$5,190 and clinical psychologists with \$5,220. Those in social, physiological, educational, and experimental psychology join with the industrial people in constituting the best-paid specialties. We cannot tell from these data, of course, which really

TABLE 1  
*Median salaries by field of employment in psychology*

Place of Employment	N in Sample	Reported 1951 Professional Income
Academic teaching, psychology	1,438	\$5,330
Academic teaching, other fields	71	6,360
Academic service	208	4,850
Academic research	198	5,370
Academic administration	564	6,860
Clinical, VA, neuropsychiatric installations	233	5,990
Clinical, VA, other than NP	63	6,210
Clinical, other federal agencies	53	5,750
Clinical, nonfederal hospitals	317	4,460
Clinical, nonfederal clinics	239	4,660
Clinical, other nonfederal agencies	176	4,570
Clinical, group practice	25	6,500
Clinical, individual practice	99	6,830
School systems, public	345	5,290
School systems, private	35	4,700
Administration, research and development		
Army	68	6,610
Navy	61	6,340
Air Force	111	6,250
Nonmilitary federal agencies	112	7,390
Nonfederal agencies	65	6,210
Private organizations	120	6,500
Industrial		
Employed by business or industry	177	7,630
Members of firms or consultants	78	8,330
Private consultants	11	9,000
Students, full time	48	Less than \$3,000
Students, assistants	125	Less than \$3,000
Students, practicum training	117	3,420

TABLE 2

*Median salaries by field of specialization in psychology*

Reported Field of Specialization	N in Sample	Reported Median Professional Income, 1951*
General psychology (no reported specialty)	52	\$4,780
Behavior deviations	234	5,340
Clinical	1,879	5,220
Developmental	182	5,610
Educational	761	5,760
Experimental	423	5,720
General (History, Theoretical)	220	5,190
Industrial	416	7,440
Personality	152	5,440
Physiological	133	5,800
Social	277	5,990
Vocational	313	5,430
Other	232	6,400

\* These figures are based on the total sample. If students, the retired, and the unemployed were excluded, this figure would be somewhat different.

are the best-paid specialties since we have not held constant the variables of age, experience, degree, and place of employment. The figures do confirm the general impression that industrial psychologists tend to have good incomes, but there is clearly no substance in the commonly encountered notion that all clinical psychologists are financially fat while all other kinds of psychologists are overworked and underpaid.

Psychologists' salaries vary more with place of employment than with specialization. Psychologists employed by or serving as consultants to business and industry draw down the highest salaries. Private consultants to industrial concerns have a median annual income of \$9,000. The median for members of private organizations which consult with industry is \$8,300. For those who are employed directly by business or industry, the figure is \$7,630. The lowest medians are for those who work in non-federal hospitals (\$4,460) and nonfederal clinics (\$4,660). Psychologists working in private schools do a little better, with a median of \$4,700, while those in public schools, while still below the general median, do better than the private school people, with a median of \$5,290.

Academic psychologists primarily in teaching have a median income of \$5,530. For those primarily in academic research the figure is \$5,370. Both

figures are close to the median for our total sample. Academic administrators go considerably higher with a median of \$6,860.

For several years people have had the firm impression that psychologists could improve their financial position considerably by moving from the university into governmental billets. The impression has been, and still is, sound. From the 1951 medians, it seems clear that the academic teacher can increase his gross professional income by approximately \$900 if he moves into a job with one of the military agencies. The academic research man can do even better. His median in academic life is \$5,370; in the Army, research and development people have a median of \$6,610—a difference of \$1,240. If we take our medians at their face value, he could add over \$2,000 to his annual income by taking a job in a nonmilitary federal agency.

We must not put complete credence in our figures as they presently fall, however, for in comparing places of employment, we again have not held constant such important things as degree and years of experience.

Among our large group of nonacademic clinical psychologists, the best-paid group are those in individual practice. Their median is \$6,830—very close to that for academic administrators and a thousand dollars or more higher than that for teachers or researchers. Those in group practice do almost as well with \$6,500. The medians for clinical people in federal agencies (these are principally VA agencies) range from \$5,750 to \$6,210. We have already seen that those in nonfederal hospitals and clinics make \$1,100 to \$1,500 less. A probable factor here, of course, is the large number of MA psychologists in the latter agencies.

A final fact on salaries. The median salary for men is \$5,970 while that for women is \$1,460 less. In 1948, according to Dael Wolfle's report, the man-woman differential was \$1,900. So women are doing financially better. But in spite of the fact that many psychologists regard the sex of another psychologist as a nonfunctional attribute—in some contexts, at least—and in spite of relative gains by women, it is still worth \$1,460 a year to be a man. Again there must be a caveat, however, for it is a fact that income varies with degree and a further fact that while only 42 per cent of our 2,700 women members have the PhD, 60 per cent of our male members have it. This difference in frequency of



the doctorate may do much to reduce the male-female salary differential.

#### SUMMARY

Though there seems to be no neat way to summarize this report, there are some declarative sentences available, which, if given a terminal flavor, may help create some feeling of closure.

The APA is growing and is increasing in complexity. Psychology continues to develop—both on and off the campus. Psychologists are adjusting. There is no longer any need to build a national organization. We have one—a going, vigorous one. There is no longer an urgent need to win support and approval for psychology. Psychology is now widely accepted. There is no longer real occasion for the individual psychologist to feel self-conscious and defensive in any company. Psychology has arrived. Our acceptance among the sciences and the professions is not everywhere complete and not all segments of the population are willing to grant that the psychologist is worth his salt—either in the laboratory, classroom, clinic, or in fields of diurnal action. But we are now in a stage of development where it seems appropriate to devote less energy to achieving responsibility and more to the job of committing it. What to do with our new-found belongingness? Where do we go from here?

It seems to me that many psychologists, though they would feel spiritually nude if found with their

values showing, have a deep and intelligent concern for human welfare, a concern leading them to skepticism about knowledge for its own sweet savor and to enthusiasm for the ideal of knowledge as a servant of man, a concern leading them to support that which is human and to scorn that which is merely successful. I think that many psychologists, though diffident about their own confusions, have both the ability and the temperament to stand the confusion and ambiguity consequent to the intelligent facing of problems of responsibility, right, wrong, good, bad. I think psychologists are sufficiently free from rigidity to adopt, when the occasion arises, new modes of behaving, new ways of adjusting—even in the face of prevailing pressures to conform to the old and the tried. I think that our recent actions are evidence of the sort of concerns, values, and abilities that are found widely among APA members. And as long as these concerns, values, and abilities are there, there is a chance and the likelihood that psychology, neither as science nor as service will develop in blind emulation of other sciences or other professions, or will follow models that lead us into consequences insulting to our individuality. I do not think we will adjust too perfectly to an imperfect world. There is a chance and a likelihood that we will find, through intelligent confusion and steady effort, a way that is *our* own best way of relating to the world. I hope the APA as an organization can continue to be an adequate instrument of its members' efforts in this direction.

## Psychological Notes and News

**Mabel R. Fernald**, for 26 years director of psychological services of the Cincinnati Public Schools, died on October 9, 1952 at the age of 69.

**Sarah S. Spivak** was killed on January 22, 1952, when she was struck by a taxi in New York City. Mrs. Spivak was doing graduate work at Teachers College, Columbia University.

**Ann Magaret** has accepted an appointment as professor of psychology in the department of psychiatry at the University of Illinois College of Medicine in Chicago, effective September 1. As a member of the division of psychology of the department, she will participate in the training program for doctoral and postdoctoral fellows in psychology at the Neuropsychiatric Institute, and in the teaching of courses in the department of psychiatry. Much of her time will be devoted to research on problems of behavior disorder in childhood; she will continue her collaboration in a research project, conducted jointly by the departments of psychiatry and pediatrics, on psychosomatic illnesses in young children. She comes to Illinois from the University of Wisconsin, where she has been on the staff of the psychology department since 1945.

**Clarence H. Graham**, Columbia University, has been appointed psychologist attached to the London Office of the Office of Naval Research. He will be in London for a period of 11 months commencing in October, 1952. During the past summer he was professor of psychology in the Kyoto Seminars in American Studies at the University of Kyoto, Kyoto, Japan. The latter seminars were conducted under the sponsorship of the University of Kyoto, Doshisha University, the University of Illinois, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

At Emory University **K. L. Chow** of the Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology is serving as visiting professor in the department of psychology for the fall term. **Karl Zener** and **Eliot Rodnick** of Duke University will be visiting professors for the winter term and **Garth J. Thomas** of the University of Chicago will serve in a similar capacity in the spring term. **O. H. Mowrer** of the University

of Illinois will serve as visiting scholar in February, 1953.

At the Psychopathic Hospital, State University of Iowa, **Irwin J. Knopf** has been appointed assistant professor of clinical psychology in psychiatry and senior psychologist. Dr. Knopf came to the Psychopathic Hospital from Northwestern University. **Woodrow W. Morris** has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor of clinical psychology in psychiatry and **John R. Knott** has been promoted from associate professor to professor of clinical psychology in psychiatry. Dr. Knott is chairman of the division of psychology in the Psychopathic Hospital and Dr. Morris is co-chairman. **Victor Milstein** and **Betty Murfett** are serving as interns in clinical psychology in the division of psychology of the Psychopathic Hospital for the year 1952-1953.

**Howard B. Lyman** has been appointed assistant professor of psychology at the University of Cincinnati College of Liberal Arts. He has been a research psychologist in tests and measurements at the U. S. Naval Examining Center at Norfolk, Virginia, and later at Great Lakes, Illinois.

Newly appointed members of the psychology staff at Brooklyn College include the following: **Helen Joan Anderson**, **Mary Barker**, **Daniel E. Berlyne**, **Raef K. Haddad**, **Robert A. Harris**, **Eleanor M. G. Holzman**, **Ivan D. London**, and **Harold Proshansky**.

**Carmen Miller** is now the clinical psychologist at Southwestern Medical School of the University of Texas, as of May 1, 1952.

The department of psychology at Ohio University has announced several changes in its staff. **A. C. Anderson**, who has been chairman for several years, has returned to full-time teaching. **James R. Patrick** has been named to succeed him. **Maxwell S. Pullen** has been appointed assistant professor and **Duane F. Blackwood** has been appointed at the rank of instructor.

**DWane R. Collins** has received a year's leave of absence from the University of Connecticut for the current year. He will assist in the development

of a student personnel program for the Instituto Tecnico de Aeronautica, Sao Jose dos Campos, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Rohrer, Hibler & Replogle announce the following appointments to their staff effective September 1, 1952: **Charles A. Boswell**, formerly of Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, and **Avery L. Stephens** of the University of Omaha, will be located in the Chicago Regional Office. **Willis H. McCann**, formerly on the staff of the State Hospital, St. Joseph, Missouri, joins the Milwaukee Regional Office. **Edwin J. M. Sanford** comes from the University of Denver to be a member of the Los Angeles Regional Office.

**Denis Baron**, formerly associate professor of psychology, Oregon College of Education, is now associate professor and director of the Child Study Center, State University of New York College for Teachers at Buffalo, New York.

The psychology department at the University of Buffalo has announced the following additions to its staff: **Ira S. Cohen**, assistant professor; **Edwin C. Lawson**, instructor.

**Samuel Kutash** has been appointed chief psychologist of the new Veterans Administration Hospital, East Orange, New Jersey. **S. Simkin** replaces Dr. Kutash as chief psychologist of the VA Regional Office Mental Hygiene Clinic, Newark, New Jersey.

**Oliver J. B. Kerner** is now assistant professor of human development and psychology in the department of psychiatry at the University of North Carolina.

**Dorothy Sall**, formerly clinical psychologist at the Psychosomatic Clinic of Children's Hospital, Buffalo, New York, is now instructor and assistant director of the Child Study Center, State University of New York College for Teachers, also in Buffalo.

At their annual Award Dinner the Washington Chapter of the American Marketing Association gave **James A. Bayton** one of its awards for a "significant contribution to the field of marketing by Federal Government personnel in 1951." This award was for his work as head (part time) of the Consumer Preference Research Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The specific project was

a series of studies that were of value to the apple industry of the Pacific Northwest. Co-winner of the award was **Shelby Robert, Jr.**, also of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

**Robert V. Heckel**, formerly assistant professor at Furman University, is now the clinical psychologist at the Greenville Mental Hygiene Clinic. He is also director of the Psychological Supply Company, which specializes in clinical toys and equipment, located in Greenville, South Carolina.

**Louis C. Weber** has resigned as chief of psychological services at Wichita Falls State Hospital to accept an assistantship in the College of Education, University of Illinois.

**Hal Streitfeld** has resigned as staff psychologist at the Mental Health Centers in Chicago to accept a position as staff psychologist at Topeka State Hospital beginning October 1, 1952.

**Seymour Page** has been appointed clinical psychologist in the division of pediatric psychiatry at the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn on August 14, 1952.

**David H. Fils** has accepted a position as coordinating psychologist in the research and guidance division of the Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools Office as of October 1, 1952. He was previously district psychologist for the Torrance, California, Unified School System.

**Katharine E. McBride**, president of Bryn Mawr College, is the new chairman of the board of trustees of the Educational Testing Service. **Frank H. Bowles**, **Lewis W. Jones**, and **George D. Stoddard** have been named new trustees of ETS.

Two recent appointments at the University of Pittsburgh are **Robert A. Patton**, as professor and chairman of the department of psychology, and **Jack Matthews**, as director of the division of psychological services. **Carroll A. Whitmer**, who has been acting chairman of the department and head of the division of psychological services, has accepted the position of chief psychologist at the VA hospital in Salt Lake City.

**Robert S. Waldrop**, formerly dean of students at Vanderbilt University, was appointed chief of the new vocational counseling program in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration, effective July 1, 1952.



**Martin I. Kurke** has been appointed to the research and development staff of the Bell Aircraft Corporation, Niagara Falls, New York. In the capacity of dynamics engineering-psychologist, he is now doing research on certain human engineering aspects of guided missile control.

**Jerome H. Nagel**, formerly a vocational rehabilitation counselor in the Minnesota State Department of Education, is now a staff psychologist at the Personnel Institute in New York City.

The Hogg Foundation fellowships for internships in counseling in the Testing and Guidance Bureau of the University of Texas have been awarded this year to Josephine Morse and Warren C. Bonney.

The advisory committee for the project on the development and status of research and education in psychology has now been constituted. Its members are **Clarence Graham**, **Lyle Lanier**, **Robert MacLeod**, **Eliot Rodnick**, **M. Brewster Smith**, **Robert Thorndike**, and **Dael Wolfe**, chairman. The project, which is being undertaken by the APA with the support of the National Science Foundation, is described in the Annual Report of the Policy and Planning Board in the October, 1952 *American Psychologist*.

A new *Evaluation and Advisory Service* for school and college test users has been announced by Educational Testing Service. **Paul Diederich**, a member of the ETS Research Staff, will be director of the new unit. Assistant director of the new unit will be **Anna Dragositz**, formerly head of the advisory service of the Cooperative Test Division of ETS.

The **Human Relations Advisement Group** was formed in February, 1952, with main offices in Amherst, Massachusetts. The Group offers psychological consultation and research services to social, industrial and educational organizations in the New England area. HumRAG is also available for contract research work with local, state, and federal government agencies. Associate directors of HumRAG are: **William F. Field**, director, guidance and counseling service, University of Massachusetts; **Aaron J. Spector**, department of psychology, University of Massachusetts; **Theodore R. Vallance**,

director, officer personnel research project, Newport, Rhode Island.

The **Officer Personnel Research Project** has been established at the U. S. Naval School, Officer Candidate, Newport, Rhode Island, under an American Institute for Research contract with the Office of Naval Research. The unit is a forerunner of a larger permanent research facility working in areas related to naval officer selection, training, and evaluation under the cognizance of the Research Division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. The project director is **T. R. Vallance**, formerly assistant professor of psychology at the University of Massachusetts. Research psychologists are **Albert S. Glickman**, formerly assistant professor of psychology at the Georgia Institute of Technology, and **George J. Suci**, formerly of the University of Illinois.

An **Institute of Social Studies** has opened in The Hague, Netherlands. The Institute was started through the combined efforts of all the universities of the Netherlands. Its governing body is composed of representatives of these universities and its teaching staff is largely recruited from them, supplemented by visiting professors from other countries. Though subsidized by the Government, the Institute is an independent organization. The general object of this Institute is the advancement of knowledge in the social sciences with special emphasis on their comparative and international aspects. The activities of the Institute fall into two categories: (a) the training of men and women from the so-called underdeveloped countries; (b) the equipment of technical experts with knowledge they need in order to perform successfully their task in countries to which they are assigned. Courses will be given in English and will range from two years to six months. Students are expected to have had previous training in at least one of the branches of social studies, economics, law, or related subjects.

The recently dedicated **International Christian University** in Japan is urgently in need of books for its library. Psychologists who wish to contribute books or journals should write to **Mr. Stanley I. Stuber**, Executive Secretary, Japan International Christian University Foundation, 44 East 23 Street, New York 10, N. Y.

At the sixth annual meeting of the **American Catholic Psychological Association** held in conjunction with the convention of the APA, the following were elected to office: Rev. Charles A. Curran, Columbus, Ohio, president-elect; Rev. William C. Bier S. J., Fordham University, executive-secretary; Brother R. Philip, Toronto, and William A. Kelly, Fordham University (re-elected), members of board of directors.

The dates for the meeting of the **Committee for the Scientific Study of Religion** in New York City have been changed from December 26-27 to December 28-29. Details can be obtained through Professor J. Paul Williams, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

Plans are now under way for the **1953 Post-Doctoral Institutes** to be held during the week preceding the APA convention in East Lansing under Division 12 sponsorship. The aim of the Institutes is to improve the quality of psychological work in the clinical and counseling fields. Since the planning committee feels that the fulfillment of this aim would be greatly facilitated by suggestions and comments from psychologists in general, it is eager to hear from all interested parties. Recommendations regarding the conduct of the Institutes, topics to be studied, and instructors to lead Institute groups will be welcomed. Those concerned, regardless of divisional affiliations, should write by January 10, 1953, to Dr. Goldie Ruth Kaback, School of Education, City College of New York, New York 31, New York.

A conference of social psychologists was held at Unesco House, Paris, August 19-22, 1952, under the auspices of the Department of the Social Sciences of Unesco. Each of the constituent societies of the International Union of Scientific Psychology was asked to send a delegate. The following psychologists attended the meeting: Herbert C. J. Duyker, professor of psychology, University of Amsterdam; J. C. Flugel, special lecturer in psychology, University College, London; T. Husen, assistant professor of educational psychology, University of Stockholm; G. Kafka, professor of psychology, University of Würzburg; Otto Klineberg (chairman), Columbia University; P. Mentzsen, The Institute of Psychology, University of Oslo; Hivoshi Minami, assistant professor, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, director, Institute for Social

Research; Philippe Muller, professor of psychology, University of Neuchatel, vice-president of the Société Suisse de Psychologie; Joseph Nuttin, professor of psychology, University of Louvain, representative of the Société Belge de Psychologie; M. Ponzio, professor of psychology, Rome; Jean Stoetzel, professor of social sciences, University of Bordeaux; E. Tranekjoer-Rasmussen, professor of psychology, Psychological Laboratory, University of Copenhagen. H. S. Langfeld, secretary-general of the International Union of Scientific Psychology, and K. Szczerba-Likiernik, Unesco Secretariat, were present *ex officio*. Jose Germain, head of the department of experimental psychology and president of the Sociedad Espanola de Psicologia, Madrid, and O. A. Oeser, professor of psychology at the University of Melbourne and member executive of the Social Science Research Council, Australia, were there as observers.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss how social psychologists could further the aims of the Department of the Social Sciences of Unesco. The discussion centered around publications, exchange of persons and literature, problems for research, and possible contributions of social psychology to the 14th International Congress of Psychology which would fall within the interests of and could be supported by Unesco.

The first edition of the **International Catalogue of Mental Health Films** has recently been published. Copies are available from the Secretariat of the World Federation for Mental Health, 19 Manchester Street, London, W.1, at a price of \$4.00.

The November *Psychological Bulletin* is not being mailed in a wrapper, as usual, but with an address label pasted to the back cover. The APA office is experimenting with this form of mailing in an attempt to reduce costs. The office would like to hear from any subscribers who receive torn copies in order (a) to be able to replace these copies and (b) to have a check on the feasibility of mailing the journal in this way.

The University of Chicago will offer three \$4,000 postdoctoral fellowships in statistics for 1953-54. The purpose of these fellowships, which are open to holders of the doctor's degree or its equivalent in research accomplishment, is to acquaint es-

tablished research workers in the biological, physical, and social sciences with the crucial role of modern statistical analysis in the planning of experiments and other investigative programs, and in the analysis of empirical data. The development of the field of statistics has been so rapid that most current research falls far short of attainable standards, and these fellowships (which represent the third year of a five-year program supported by the Rockefeller Foundation) are intended to help reduce the lag by giving statistical training to scientists whose primary interests are in substantive fields rather than in statistics itself. The closing date for applications is February 1, 1953; instructions for applying may be obtained from the Committee on Statistics, University of Chicago, Chicago 37.

**The American Association of University Women** is offering twenty-five fellowships to American women for study or research during the academic year 1953-54. Awards range from \$1,500 to \$3,000. Applications must be submitted by December 15, 1952. For detailed information and instructions for applying, address the Secretary, Committee on Fellowship Awards, American Association of University Women, 1634 Eye Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

**The American Philosophical Society** makes grants for expenses to individuals engaged in research in the physical sciences, the biological sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities. The committee on research meets five times a year, in October, December, February, April, and June. An application may be made at any time and is considered at the next meeting of the committee if received a month in advance. Information and application forms may be obtained from the Executive Office of the Society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania.

#### ABEPP ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Increase in fees.** The American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology announces, effective September 7, 1952, an increase in fees for the processing of candidacies. The application fee will be fifty dollars. The examination fee also will be fifty dollars. There will be no additional fee for the award of the diploma. The fee for re-examination on the written examination will be twenty-five

dollars, and the fee for re-examination on the oral part will be fifty dollars.

These actions were taken by the Board of Trustees in order to meet, in part, the greatly increased costs of the current activities of the Board. During the past five years of the Board's operation, nearly all of the candidates have been considered under the "grandfather" clause without examination. This phase of the work of the Board is almost completed. For all current and future applicants, both written and oral examinations are a mandatory part of the Board's procedure for the evaluation of candidacies and the award of the diploma. The effect of this change is to increase more than threefold the average cost of processing each application. The Board would have to suspend operations in mid-1953 if it did not increase income.

In addition to several steps taken recently to reduce the expense of Board activities, the Board of Trustees has thoroughly re-examined its operations with a view to making all possible economies. The chief operational expenses are those involved in (a) the secretarial work of assembling the materials of each application, (b) preparing and conducting the written and oral examinations, and (c) convening the Board for periods sufficient to permit thorough and judicial consideration of candidacies. The members of the Board and the special examiners give their services without remuneration.

The increase in fees, together with all possible economies, will not meet all the necessary costs of the Board during the coming years, and possible additional sources of support are now being actively explored.

**Recent examinations.** The American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology recently completed the administration of its oral examination to twenty-three candidates who previously had qualified on the Board's written examinations. This oral examination was held in Washington, D. C., at the time of meetings of the American Psychological Association.

The oral examination consists of the following four parts:

1. Diagnosis and/or evaluation. (The definition of the professional problem.)
2. Therapy and/or recommendations. (How to solve the professional problem.)
3. Skill in the interpretation and use of research findings. (What valid knowledge exists about the problem.)



4. Organization and administrative problems of professional psychology. (What are the conditions of professional practice.)

Previous to Part 1 of the examination, the candidate spends approximately two hours in a professional field situation, which is, as near as possible, typical of his usual professional work experience. All of the above candidates had completed the professional field situation and Part 1 of the oral examination at regional centers during the Spring and Summer of 1952.

Each examination is conducted by an examining team of three diplomates, one of whom is a member of the Board and who serves as chairman.

At the conclusion of the examination, the Board met and reviewed the individual reports from the oral examiners and the entire file of information on each candidate in order to arrive at its final decision.

As a result of these examinations and review procedures, the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology is pleased to announce the award of its diploma to the following thirteen candidates who have satisfactorily completed both written and oral examinations, in addition to all other requirements of training, experience, and endorsements:

Albert Ellis	Clinical Psychology
Herman Feifel	Clinical Psychology
Sol Louis Garfield	Clinical Psychology
Clayton d'Armond Gerken	Counseling and Guidance
Edward M. Glaser	Industrial Psychology
Robert R. Holt	Clinical Psychology
Ivan N. Mensh	Clinical Psychology
Ralph D. Norman	Clinical Psychology
Roy Schafer	Clinical Psychology
Howard L. Siple	Clinical Psychology
Robert L. Thorndike	Industrial Psychology
Pauline G. Vorhaus	Clinical Psychology
Philip Worchel	Clinical Psychology

In addition to the above awards made on the basis of successful completion of written and oral examinations, the American Board of Examiners

in Professional Psychology is pleased also to announce herewith the award of its diploma to five senior members of the profession in the indicated professional specialties. These five awards were made on the basis of a review of individual qualifications and without written and oral examinations. These new diplomates are:

*Mary D. Ainsworth	Clinical Psychology
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David Kopel	Clinical Psychology
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According to continuing Board policy, all previous awards have been announced in the *American Psychologist*.

To date, the Board has made a total of 1,105 awards of its diploma. These awards are distributed as follows:

Diploma awarded to senior members of the American Psychological Association with waiver of written and oral examinations .....	1,049
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Diploma awarded to senior members of the Canadian Psychological Association with waiver of written and oral examinations .....	15
Total .....	1,105

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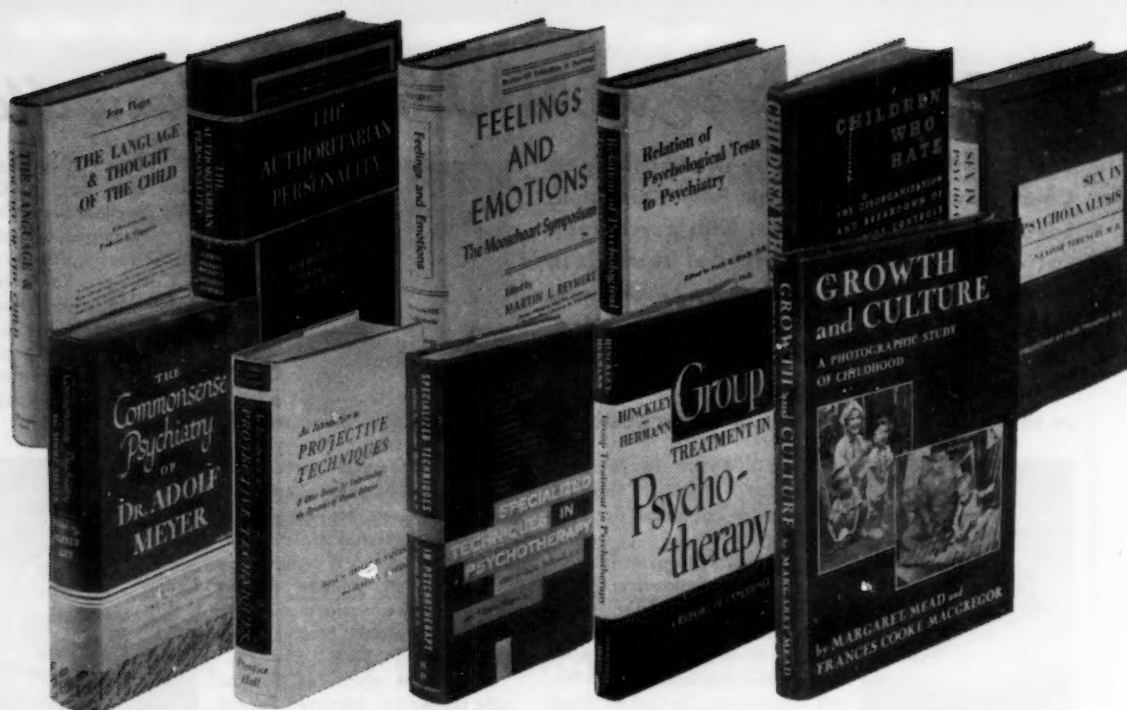
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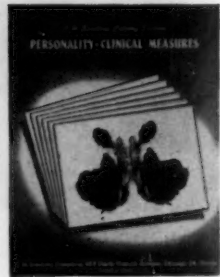
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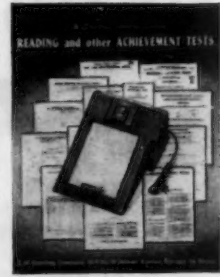
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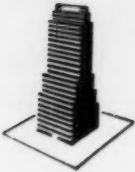
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